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THE CHINA PRESS

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'DOING ITS BEST,' COMMONS' VERDICT AS TO BLOCKADE

In General Agreement With Government; Trying An 'Unprecedented Thing'

RELIEF FOR BABIES

U.S. Sending Germany Big Milk Shipment; Hopes It Will Be Passed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 26.—The subsequent speeches in the House of Commons in the debate on the blockade generally indicated an agreement that the Government was doing its best, under all the circumstances, though some speakers still believed that more goods were finding their way to Germany than should.

Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, winding up the debate, contrasted its tone with the vehemence and hostility of some outside criticisms. He said that the Foreign Office valued very highly suggestions for the improvement of a difficult and complex business, but the vehement attacks in the press were not doing any good.

He emphasized the difficulties of a regular blockade. The Government was trying an unprecedented thing in blockading Germany through neutrals and must proceed very cautiously. On the whole, not much was reaching Germany.

The matter was talked out.

Milk for German Babies

New York, December 23.—At a regular meeting of the Citizens' Committee for Food Shipments, held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, No. 685 Fifth Avenue, it was decided to send out a nation-wide appeal for a million dollars to relieve the situation of the babies and young children in Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Pending resumption of the parcel-post service to Germany and Austria-Hungary, the committee proposes to charter a steamer to sail under Government supervision with a shipment of 120,000 cases of condensed milk and other milk products, approximately six million cans of one pound each, consigned direct to Hamburg or Bremen. The National American Red Cross has offered its aid in making distribution.

Dr. Edmound von Mach, Executive Chairman, in commenting on the work of the committee, said: "Every minute's delay may mean the life of an innocent baby in Germany or Austria-Hungary. The milk condition is almost unbelievable. Because of the shortage of grain to feed the cows, fresh milk is very scarce, and the supply of condensed milk has been exhausted.

"If we would save the lives of over two million babies we must set out on a big scale. The milk can be had here, and thanks to the humane attitude of the leading companies, it can be had at no advance in price, although the demands for export are enormous.

"Condensed milk alone will solve the baby problem in Germany and Austria-Hungary. We propose to make our first shipment just as soon as funds are available and to make it the biggest shipment of milk known. Since the presentation of the Red Cross petition to the State Department in Washington, we have every reason to believe that the steamer will go right into Hamburg without interference."

Imperial Conference Isn't Practicable Yet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 27.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that he did not think an Imperial Conference could be usefully held at present, but that he would shortly have a full and frank discussion with the Australian Premier, as he had with the Canadian Premier, Sir Robert Borden, in 1915. He was constantly in communication with the Dominions in all matters connected with the war.

Kwangsi Loyalists Thrash Yunnanese Near Lopingfu; Beaten Into Own Territory

Suifu's Capture Confirmed; Rebels Await Re-inforcements Before Advancing Further; Luchow Safe

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, January 28.—General Cheng Yi has telegraphed the Central Government that, after the capture of Suifu, the Yunnanese have apparently been awaiting re-inforcements, for they have not advanced further. Sufficient Government troops have been sent to Tzellu-sing and Luchow to guarantee the safety of those places till the arrival of the northern troops under General Tsao Kun.

The Chinese report that the Kwangsi troops had a fight with the Yunnanese in the vicinity of Loping-fu, on the 25th. After a three hours struggle, the Yunnanese were defeated and retired into Yunnan.

The situation in North Shansi appears to be very serious. Peng-luhsien, which the robbers recently entered, is only 80 miles from Ta-tungfu, on which the robbers are reported to be advancing. The Government is doing its utmost to send re-inforcements.

The robbers are estimated to number between seven and eight thousand, but a recent arrival from Saratsi says that only some four thousand are armed. After the robbers left Saratsi, soldiers entered the city and stole everything in sight, on the pretext of searching out the looters. All the villages in the region of Saratsi, to within ten miles of Kwelhauting, have suffered.

Confirm Suifu's Capture

Special Cable to The China Press

Yunnanfu, January 28 (received 28).—The republicans occupied Suifu, in Szechuen, on the 20th inst.

Generals Deny Federal Notions

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, January 28.—The Chinese Government denies the curious Shanghai rumor about Generals Feng Kuo-chang and Chu Jui proposing a federal empire. These two Chiang-chuns themselves wired to the Peking Press Association, denying any knowledge about this story, which they say is entirely unfounded.

Seek Foreign Opinion

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, January 28.—According to the Kuochuanpao, Hsiung Hsi-ling, former Minister of Finance, has been instructed by Yuan Shih-k'ai to call upon the foreign Ministers in Peking, as well as the managers of the foreign banks and to discuss "important matters" with them.

Chinese official circles are expecting a great battle between the Yunnan rebels and Government troops, for the re-capture of Suifu, within the next few days.

The Peking Daily News reports that the Secretary of State has been instructed by Yuan Shih-k'ai to draft an Imperial Edict with reference to the postponement of the enthronement, in order to prevent the fabrication of baseless rumors.

15,000 Rebels In Szechuen

A Peking despatch to the Shanghai Nichinichi Shimbun says that according to a telegram from Hankow to Peking it is stated that the number of Yunnan forces which entered Szechuen is 15,000 while the Northern troops which are advancing towards Yunnan and Kweichow are altogether about 30,000. The Yunnan forces are trying to penetrate into the central part of Szechuen to take command of that province before the Northern forces establish any base in Szechuen.

The Eastern Times says that according to the authorities it is stated that the Kwangsi troops and Yunnan troops have fought at Loping district.

Death Penalty for Leaders

The Shunpao declares that the government regards the affairs in Yunnan as civil war and has decided the following laws for dealing with those involved and has promulgated the laws in Peking and provinces:

1. The principals and their important supporters will be sentenced to death and accessories will be sentenced to penal servitude for life.
2. Those who supply arms will be sentenced either to death or penal servitude for life.
3. Those who act illegally to cause obstructions to foreign relations will be sentenced to death or penal servitude of a fixed date.

Minister of Navy To Peking

From an official source it is learned that the Minister of the Navy, Mr. Liu

(Continued on Page 2)

Mr. Balfour Doubts German 17-In. Guns

No Difficulty in Making Them, But There Is No Evidence Of Their Existence

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 26.—Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking in the House of Commons, this afternoon, said that Germany, in the course of the war, was doubtless able to initiate and, perhaps, to complete large warships, with a powerful armament. The Government had no evidence that German 17-inch naval guns existed, but, given time and labor, there was no difficulty in making them, though he was not sure that the conjecture of the 17-inch gun was plausible.

He emphasised the preparedness of the British navy. Every dockyard, public or private, in the United Kingdom and Mediterranean, was being used for new construction, or for repairs; hence, it was impossible to add to the magnitude of Great Britain's preparations.

The most they could do was to alter the type of ship, but nothing had justified the Government in thinking that any serious error of judgment has been made regarding the type which is being constructed.

Austrians Up To 48 Summoned To Colors

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 26.—The Government of Austria-Hungary has called up to the colors men belonging to the Landsturm of the age of 47 and 48.

Luxuries Definitely Barred from Britain

May Even Reject Raw Tobacco; Export of Paper-Making Materials To Be Stopped

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 27.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, said that the Government had decided, in order to economise shipping, to reduce imports which are not essential by a large percentage. The exports of paper-making materials will shortly be prohibited, as well as the export of rags and waste paper.

The import of other bulky articles might also be prohibited, including raw tobacco, building materials, furniture woods and some fruits and, if necessary, the list will be extended till the strain has been eased. A committee of four, under Lord Curzon, is dealing with the matter.

Mail Notices

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Jan. 29
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki M. Jan. 29

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Jan. 29
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Feb. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. Feb. 7

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per P. and O. s.s. Nellore Jan. 29
Per M.M. s.s. Cordiliere...Feb. 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Feb. 5
Per P. and O. s.s. Sardinia Feb. 7

The French mail of January 9 is due at Hongkong on February 6 and here on February 10. Left Port Said on Friday, January 14, per M.M. s.s. Athantique.

Moving An Austrian Mountain Battery to a New Position

This picture shows the difficulties under which the Austrian and Italian armies are operating in the mountainous country at the front. In order to remove this battery to a new position, the Austrians have been compelled to pack much of the heavy machinery of their guns on their backs. In the foreground is a soldier carrying the gun mounting, aided by a comrade.

SHANGHAI WAR 'PLANES JOIN IMPERIAL FLOTILLA

Race Club's Donation Buys 70 H. P. Biplane, Settlement's 100 H. P.; 53 in Service

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 26.—The Colonial Office announces gifts of a further twelve machines to the Imperial Aircraft Flotilla, which now totals 53 machines. The last additions include 70 horse-power biplanes from the Shanghai Race Club, Lady Hotung and Sir Robert Hotung, Hongkong and a 100 h.p. biplane from the residents of Shanghai.

MEMORIAL FOR POLICE SLAIN IN CHAOHO RIOT

Many High Officials Attend Special Service; Inaugurate Decoration Day

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Shanghai, January 28.—In commemoration of the deaths of two Chinese constables, Li Zung-sing and Wong Se-ching, who were killed on the post of duty, during the recent attack upon the Chinese police stations, in consequence of the Chaoho trouble, Lieut.-General Hsu Kuo-ling, Superintendent of the Shanghai and Woosung Police, a week ago, ordered a special funeral service to be given, which was held last Saturday, in the famous official garden Ye-Sze-Yuen, in the Chinese City. Many Chinese officials, civil, military and police officers were present in uniform, to give tribute to the deceased. This is the first ceremony of its kind ever held.

Besides the Government's compensation, the local authorities and gentry have contributed funds for the families of the deceased. It is now proposed by Lieut.-General Hsu to find a suitable piece of Government land, to build a cemetery to be used specially for the burial of the deceased constables and to have this day fixed as a Decoration Day every year for the commemoration of the deceased.

German Potato Prices Take Big Upward Jump

Government Sanctions Increase From Marks 2.75 To Four Marks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 26.—The German Government has permitted potato-growers to increase their maximum sale price from two Marks seventy-five pfennig to four Marks.

Germans Fire Many Mines, But Craters Occupied by French

75s. Compel Evacuation of Work Near Roye; Pont-a-Musson Is Bombarded

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 27.—The official communique issued yesterday evening stated: Last night, we effectively bombarded the enemy trenches and communications in the region of Steenstraete, where troop movements were in progress.

Today, the enemy in Artois exploded a number of mines north-east of Neuville and occupied the craters, but they were driven out. The cannonading on both sides was very violent in Artois. Our fire wrecked and compelled the enemy to evacuate a work near Roye.

The communique this afternoon stated that there was a very lively cannonade in Artois. We continued to reoccupy the craters, discovering many dead Germans and taking prisoners.

Last night, a Zeppelin dropped some bombs on the villages near Epernay, causing insignificant damage. The Zeppelin, when returning, was shelled by our heavy guns.

We effectively bombarded the enemy works west of Pont-a-Musson.

London, January 26.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: Twenty-seven hostile aeroplanes were encountered yesterday and three captive balloons attacked. Two hostile aeroplanes and two balloons were forced down. All our machines returned safely.

There was a heavy bombardment about Loos. The enemy artillery was likewise active near Fromelles. We replied effectively.

Often—

Why Not Always?

We believe you are OFTEN one of the many hundreds who from time to time face the WANT AD counter of THE CHINA PRESS and insert a WANT AD.

We honestly and conscientiously believe that it would be a profitable proposition if you ALWAYS did so when you have a WANT.

There's no way so quick—so certain—so cheap as THE CHINA PRESS WANT AD way.

SMITH DORRIEN STARTS E. AFRICAN OPERATIONS

In Borderland Fight, Drives Opponents from Serengeli Camp

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 26.—General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien reports: On the 24th, our troops advanced from Mbuyuni, 15 miles east of Taveta, on the borders of British and German East Africa, drove off a small force of the enemy holding Serengeli Camp, four miles to the west of Mbuyuni and occupied the camp.

GENERAL WALLACE FOILS ENVELOPING MOVEMENT

Mixed Force Captures and Destroys Senussi Camp; Only Twenty-eight Casualties

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 26.—An official communique gives a further report of General Wallace's operations against the Senussi, on the 23rd. It confirms the information issued in Cairo and adds:—

Our force, consisting of British, Dominion and Indian troops, advanced on the morning of the 23rd, in two columns. The enemy advanced from their camp and attempted to surround it.

By 10 o'clock in the morning the action had become general. By noon the enemy had been driven back to their camp and retired rapidly westward. The camp was occupied and about 80 tents and some stores were burnt.

The enemy, whose troops were well handled, had three guns and three or four machine-guns. Our killed consisted of 10 British and 18 Indian soldiers.

The Admiralty announces that a report has been received stating that 95 survivors of the auxiliary cruiser Tara are in the hands of the Senussi. They are being well treated. An attempt is being made to send them clothing, etc.

U. S. SILVER PURCHASES

Mints During 1915 Bought Ten Million Ounces

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 26.—Advices from New York state that the purchases of silver for the United States mints during 1915 totalled 10,000,000 ounces.

AUSTRALIA HOLDS TALLOW

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, January 27.—The Commonwealth has prohibited the export of tallow.

SCUTARI GARRISON, BADLY HIT, TRYING TO REACH ALESSIO

Feared Their Leader, Prince Mirko, Is Dead Or Captured

BLUEJACKETS HELP

Splendid Rearguard Action May Enable Defeated Serbs to Escape

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 27.—It is feared in Rome that Prince Mirko of Montenegro has perished, or has been captured in the defence of Scutari.

Thousands of Serbs are struggling towards Alessio. They are being succored by Admiral Troubridge and British blue-jackets.

It is hoped that Prince Mirko's splendid rearguard action at Scutari will enable the Serbs to escape.

MAY OUTVOTE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ON BUDGET

Try to Get Amicable Settlement By Conceding Supplemental Navy Fund

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese), carries the following despatches from Tokio: With regard to the matter of the sale of arms, the Government has definitely stated that it was not illegal. The House of Peers had decided to pass a resolution that the contention of the government is not in order. However the question was turned to the matter of the funds to reduce the public loans.

The Kenkyukai, the Saiwai Club, and the Koyukai factions of the House of Peers have strongly opposed the Government on that question and the Government has tried to have an amicable settlement by conceding the question of the supplemental fund of the navy. The Government may be out-voted at the full session on the budget to be held on February 3.

PEASE RE-ELECTED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 26.—Mr. J. A. Pease, the new Postmaster-General, has been returned unopposed for Rotherham.

HOSPITAL BURNT DOWN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 27.—The Grand Hotel at Wimereux, near Boulougne, which was occupied by the British as a hospital, has been destroyed by fire. The 66 patients there were saved by the doctors and nurses.

DUTCH QUEEN HAS MUMPS

Reuter's Service

The Hague, January 26.—Queen Wilhelmina is suffering from an attack of mumps and has been obliged to abandon her visit to the flooded districts.

BIG BOOTY IN CAUCASUS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 26.—The official communique reports activity of German aeroplanes in the regions of Riga and Dvinsk.

The booty captured by the Russians in the Caucasus is continually increasing. It includes enormous stocks of food and herds of livestock.

RUSSIA-AUSTRALIAN TRADE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, January 27.—The Minister of Trade announces that he will do everything possible to establish direct trade between Australia and Russia. The question of preference will be submitted to Parliament.

The Weather

Overcast weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 53.0 and the minimum 37.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 45.1 and 31.1.

Elgin Road School and Medhurst College Have Prize Distribution

The eleventh annual prizegiving of the Chinese Public School took place, yesterday, in the school's spacious hall at Elgin Road. Mr. E. I. Ezra was in the chair. The school song, "Omnes Juncti in Uno," opened up the function, after which the Head Master read his report, in which he said that the work during the year was very good. Many students had been enrolled and studies were progressing in fine style.

He spoke of the great many scholarships that the students had won both at the Hongkong University and in the Cambridge Locals.' He also said that the boys no sooner had their course finished, than they were asked to join some of the leading foreign firms in Shanghai.

Mr. E. C. Pearce congratulated the students on their remarkable progress in a foreign language which they spoke with great fluency. He asked all to remember that, two years ago, he was asked to speak a few words and now he found that his words had borne fruit, which was conferring an honor on him.

Mr. E. I. Ezra said how pleased he was to see all the Board of Education present. It was mainly due to them and to Mr. Pearce, that the Municipal Council was induced in 1904, to build the School which now had attained so great a position among local schools. He spoke of the great movement of the Chinese Boy scouts and asked those who were scouts to do their best for their patrols.

A brilliant speech in English by a Chinese scholor named Pan Vansung was greatly applauded, after which the prizes were given by Mr. Ezra.

The following was the program:

School Song: "Omnes Juncti in Uno" The School
Report by the Head Master.
Scenes from Shakespeare's King John:
Act 3, Scene 3 (part) and Act 4, Scene 1:
King John.....Tsu Yung-zung
Arthur ..... Wang Tang-zung
Hubert de Burgh....King Jen-ling
First Attendant..Chang Tsing-yung
Second Attendant..Dzen Pah-yuen
Address by The Chairman, Mr. E. I. Ezra.
Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar, Act 3, Scene 2 (part):
Mark Antony.....Ho Sien-ching
Address by Mr. E. C. Pearce, Chairman of the Municipal Council.
Speech in English....Pan Van-sung
Song: "Home Sweet Home".... Preparatory School
Speech in Chinese (An Interpretation of the English Speech).... Chang Yu-yen
Distribution of prizes.
Address by Mr. Chicheh Nieh.
Selection from Charles Dickens' "A Christmas Carol".....Zia I-ding
Song: "Parting".....The School

The list of prize-winners follows:

English Department.—Form 6: Zia Ih Ding, Ho Sien Ching. Form 5: Dzung Pah Yuen, Wong Tse Kong. Form 4: Tsao Ching Ting. Form 3: Zao Too Nyoh, Zung Liang Fu. Form 2a: Zee Yung Tse. Form 2b: Pan Tse Chuen. Form 2c: Per Wei Ching. Form 2d: Hu Zun Yung. Form 1a: Wong Sze Yuen. Form 1b: Wang Tse Liang. Class 1: Yih Yu Fong. Class 2: Mar Zau Bong. Class 3: Yih Yue Chong. Class 4: Wong Han Sung. Class 5: Wong Kung Ye. Class 6a: Chang Chou Ling. Class 6b: Wai Char Ling. English Prize:—Zia Ih Ding. Special Prize for Captain of the School:—King Jen Ling. Chinese Department.—Form 6: Wong Tse Kong. Form 5, Upper: Hu Zun Yung. Lower: Pan Tse Chuen. Form 4, Upper: Zee Tsung Bang. Lower: Zung Fu Gee. Form 3: Dien Char Bei. Form 3, Upper: Chu Tsun Sung. Lower: Zee Seh Ong. Form 2, Upper: Tung Sze Bai. Lower: Wai Zoen Pao. Form 1, Upper: Tsai Yu. Lower: Wu Koh Liang. Class A, Upper: Yih Sung Chong. Class A, Lower: Wong Lai Koh. Class B: Zee She Tsze.

Inter-Form Football Tournament. Shield presented to Form III.

Medhurst College

The prize distribution of the Shanghai Medhurst College took place yesterday at the Address Hall, amidst a very large gathering of friends and relatives. The program opened with a prayer in Chinese, after which Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, who was chairman, asked the Head Master, the Rev. R. E. J. Malpas, to read the report of the year.

There was nothing unusual to relate, except that the staff had been strengthened by the addition of some new teachers and also that, by the aid of many friends, the College was now able to offer a scholarship at the Hongkong University, which the School considered a great honor.

Mr. C. T. Wang, ex-member of the Republican Parliament, gave a Chinese address, which was applauded loudly.

The chairman then spoke to the students on the benefits of public health, religion, education and good fellowship, which he urged should always have their keen attention. He also said that they should not think of the almighty dollar only, but of serving others, their country, their family and last, but not least, their God. He was glad that they were Christians and that they were pleased with all the Western ideas.

Lady de Sausmarez presented the prizes and diplomas to the following: Lee Ding Toong, Woo Kyi Ming, Yui Kwe Tschang, Zung Yui Yuen, Zee Kyan Yuen, and Way Kok Tsang.

The students were congratulated, amidst great applause, for finishing their full course of eight years' study.

Vote 50,000 Marks For German Medical College in Shanghai

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, Jan. 27.—On Saturday, the general meeting of the Asiatische Gesellschaft took place, Ambassador Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein presiding. Admiral von Truppel, Ministerial Director Dr. Schmidt, Urbig, the President of the Discontogesellschaft and Privy Councillors Professors Penk and Sachan were also present. Baron von Schwarzenstein stated that, for 1916, a sum of 50,000 Marks has been appropriated for the German Medical College in Shanghai. He also stated that, notwithstanding Germany's attention to the world war, public opinion remained much interested in China. All meetings of the Asiatische Gesellschaft in Berlin have been overcrowded; in consequence similar meetings will be held in future in other cities.

Kwangsi Loyalists Thrash Yunnanese

(Continued from Page 1)

Kuang-hsiung, has been instructed to return to Peking after having finished his inspection of the forts along the Lower Yangtsze Valley.

The office of Generalissimo has sent in reports of the affairs of the expedition to Yunnan. The President has personally given the title of military reports of Yunnan expedition and the reports are now being compiled daily and presented to the President to be placed on file.

General Chen Yi, having sent in an urgent report about Kweichow, the 8th Division has hurried to Hupeh to go to Szechuen.

The Peking Government has proposed to despatch Yuan Nai-kwang and Chang Chen-fang to supervise the military supplies for the expeditionary forces.

The President has ordered the office of Chiangchun in Peking personally that a certain officer be sent to Szechuen to find out whether Szechuen is in concert with Yunnan.

It is reported that Kwangsi has sent an expedition to Yunnan.

The government has decided to place Liu Hsien-shih, Yin Chang-lin and Lin Ping-hua, all the high officials in Kweichow who have not fulfilled their official duties, before a disciplinary committee to deal with them.

Situation as Seen from Peking

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Peking, Jan. 25.—According to a private telegram from Luchow, Szechuen, the Yunnan revolters attacked Suifu on the twenty-first inst., and engaged the Szechuen troops there, who retired. This telegram was despatched on the twenty-second inst., and only reached here today. Its delay was, of course, due to severe censorship along the route.

An official telegram from Gen. Cheng Yi published by the government today was dated the twenty-second from Chengtu in which it is denied that there has been any engagement with the Yunnan revolters. The main body of Gen. Tsao Kun's troops has not as yet arrived at Chungking on account of the difficulties of transportation up the Yangtsze River.

Another private telegram from Chungking is to the effect that both Luchow and the salt wells at Tzuliuchin are safe.

Opinion in responsible Government circles is that even if the Yunnan revolters could temporarily defeat the Szechuen troops at Suifu and occupied it, the Northern forces under Gen. Tsao Kun will be able to retake the city as soon as the main body of troops arrives there.

Another important factor is the loyal attitude of Gen. Cheng Yi at Chengtu who, though a Japanese-educated student, is perfectly loyal to the new Emperor who purposely despatched him to Szechuen last year, evidently in anticipation of trouble in South-West China.

Unless Gen. Cheng Yi changes his attitude towards the Central Government there should be no uneasiness about the general situation which will surely be entirely changed in favor of the Government troops as soon as Gen. Tsao Kun, who is to be assisted by Lieut.-Gen. Chang Chin-yao of the Seventh Division from Peking, arrives there.

After the arrival of Northern troops, the revolters will be attacked from both sides, i.e. from Chengtu and Luchow and in view of the financial stringency of the revolt leaders they can never beat the Government forces.

Brig.-Gen. Tang Pao-tsao

Brig.-Gen. Tung Pao-tsao of the Presidential Office who was despatched to the Yunnan-Annam frontier last October to discuss certain affairs with the French authorities is now in Annam and the Government has ordered him to return to the Capital to report concerning the Yunnan revolt.

In a telegram Gen. Tang announces that the main force of the Yunnan revolters is now concentrated at Chaotungfu to meet the Northern troops under Gen. Tsao Kun, hence Gen. Tang requests the Government to instruct Gen. Tsao Kun not to attack Chaotungfu until the arrival of his main force.

Szechuen and Kwangtung

Up to the present, all telegrams received by the Government authorities either private or official show perfect peace and loyalty on the part of the Marshals and Civil Governors at Chengtu and Canton so that the situation is not so serious as it appears to certain inexperienced foreigners, because, without Szechuen, the Yunnan revolters can never hope to accomplish anything north of the Yangtsze-kiang, while, without Kwangtung, even if the revolters secured the support of Kwangsi and Kweichow, they can do nothing serious from military and financial points of view and in the long run they will surely be routed by the Northern forces and as usual find their safe asylum in Japan waiting for further opportunities to create internal disturbances in their own Fatherland.

First Year of Hunghsien Reign

The Chinese authorities in Fengtien report that the Japanese Consuls refuse to accept official despatches from them in which the new era of "Hunghsien" is written and insist that unless the Republican Calendar is used they will not receive any Chinese official documents.

The Government has instructed the Ministry of Communications that the "Hunghsien" date should be used by the Chinese Post Offices.

Pocahontas Statue to Mrs. Wilson

At the right is shown the rector of St. Margaret's Episcopal Church in Washington, who performed the ceremony at the wedding of President Wilson and Mrs. Galt.

At the left is one of the wedding gifts received by Mrs. Galt--a replica statue of the great Pocahontas monument erected on an island in the James River by the National Pocahontas Society. The statue was presented by Mrs. Anna Pryor, a descendant of the famous Indian maiden. Mrs. Galt is also a descendant of Pocahontas.

Chinese Press Reports

The China Times: It is said that Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling acting upon the instructions of President Yuan has sent a letter to Gen. Tsai Ao, which says: "As the President has treated you with sincere affection from the beginning to the end, I hope you will listen to my advice, and give up your arms against the Central Government."

The Ministry of Education has learned that the Yunnan government has sent money to support the Yunnan students in Japan in their studies.

In the Courts

Married at Last

So after many remands and sundry postponements the case came again before Mr. Krisel, the American assessor, in the Mixed Court. There was Lieu Tse-lee, the beautiful slave-girl in her green silk pants and her jade earrings, and Dzau Ching-tsing who wanted to make her his wife. There also were the three foreign lawyers, namely, Lawyer No. 1, Lawyer No. 2 and Lawyer No. 3.

It had been charged that Dzau could not marry the girl because he already had a wife and the beginnings of a numerous family in a small son.

Then arose Lawyer No. 2, and cleared his throat in a deep and ominous manner. He wanted to know on what authority a search had been made of the home of Dzau his client. Chi, No. 1 detective at the Louza station, entered the witness box to state that he knew nothing about the search of the prospective groom's premises. He gave evidence of an attempt to serve a subpoena upon the alleged wife of Dzau.

"People at the address given me as her home said they had never heard of such a person," declared the detective.

The court remarked that this made him suspect that the wife was non-existent. Smiles from Lieu and Dzau. But Lawyer No. 1 was on his feet and, as he spoke, the smiles left the faces of the two. Lawyer No. 1 said that certain points of the case had not been given decent consideration.

"I object to this marriage taking place," he thundered.

"Have you any proof," demanded the assessor, "outside these wild statements you are in the habit of making?"

Lawyer No. 1 applied for another postponement of the case. The court denied the application. Lawyer No. 1 asked whether the court was sitting criminally or civilly in this case.

"That question," said the court, "is so foolish that the court refuses to answer."

It is old Mrs. Tsang Li-sz, that mounts the stand so painfully and with such care. She says that the girl is her daughter—her regular daughter not her foster daughter as had been claimed. Old Mrs. Tsang said that the prospective groom was not the sort of young man to marry her daughter.

"I object to the marriage," she finished.

It is Lawyer No. 2 who is on his feet this time. There is a smile of triumph on his face, in his hands, a paper. The document shows that the mother has already agreed to the marriage.

Soft music now from Chopin, for it is none other than Lieu herself who is mounting the witness stand.

"I had been told," said she demurely, "that Tsang Li-sz was my foster mother and not my real mother. I don't know where to find the woman who told me. I was sold from Soochow at the age of 5 years."

At this the court adjourned for a few minutes while some questions were put to the girl. At the finish of these, a decision was announced and everyone listened intently. Here is the decision:

"The court finding that there is no reason why the marriage should not be allowed, sanctions the marriage, the proper middlemen having signed the marriage contract, and the bridegroom having given satisfactory security, the parties are legally married."

Great satisfaction in the courtroom with the exception of Lawyer No. 1. He informed the court that instead of representing the mother of the girl, he now represents her brother. There was an evident willingness on the part of all present to agree to this, and the happy couple departed.

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E. L. Allen,
Honorary Treasurer.
January 28, 1916.

LIEUT. BOELKE KILLED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 27.—The German wireless service reports the death of Lieut. Boelke, who has been frequently mentioned in the German communiques. He fell while flying in Alsace and was killed. Lieut. Boelke was one of the most notable pilots of Fokker machines.

LAND FOR SOLDIERS

Australia Hears Proposal to Allocate £20,000,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, January 27.—The Federal War Committee recommends a land settlement scheme for soldiers returned from the war, which may cost £20,000,000.

THE NEW FLAG

(Peking and Tientsin Times)

The question of the change in the national flag to be used by the new Empire has been under discussion by the authorities for some time past. It is now stated that a decision has been arrived at, and that yesterday the Commission for the Preparation of the Grand Ceremony submitted a memorandum to the Emperor showing a draft of the new flag. The design is a rectangle, inscribed with a red cross in the center. White, blue, yellow and black will fill in the four corners of the cross. It is expected that the order relating to this new flag will be shortly promulgated and it will be put into use on the day of the enthronement.

In connection with this report, it is understood that Shanghai and Nanking authorities have been instructed by the government to use this new design instead of the old one.

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COL. HARVEY FOUND AMERICA IN DISFAVOR

Europe Dislikes U.S. War Policy, He Says, and President Is Unpopular

SEND WILSON TO EUROPE

And Install Col. House as Acting President—Inhumanity Safer Than Illegality

New York, December 24.—Colonel George Harvey returned from Europe yesterday on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam looking much better in health than when he left New York eight weeks ago. Th policy adopted by America with regard to the war was not looked upon favorably by any of the nations in Europe, he said, and he thought it would be a good idea for President Wilson to instruct our Ambassadors to interview foreign diplomats and get their views on his administration.

When he was informed that the President was sending Colonel E. M. House to Europe as his personal representative to confer with the various United States Ambassadors, Colonel Harvey smiled and suggested jokingly that Colonel House should remain in Washington as Acting President and that Mr. Wilson should go over himself and see what they thought of him there.

"With the exception of the Kaiser," Colonel Harvey continued, "President Wilson, in the opinion of the people of Europe, outside of Germany, is the most unpopular Government head in the world. One of the Manchester newspapers in an editorial article expressed the opinion that in dealing with Wilson it was safer to be inhuman than illegal.

"The people in France and England believe that they are fighting for the United States as well as for their own countries. The officials of the British Government take a different attitude from that of the people. They say to the United States, "You supply the ammunition and we will do the fighting."

Many changes soon would be made in the British Cabinet, Colonel Harvey said, but he could not discuss them as he had been told in confidence. Asquith, Lloyd George, Sir Edward Grey, and other officials of the Government, whom he knew personally, he said, had aged ten years since the war began. General French, he asserted, was glad to be retired from the command of the army in France, as he was tired out and was an old man.

Colonel Harvey was surprised to learn that Colonel Roosevelt might be a candidate for the Presidency in 1916. The United States, he said, would face a complex political situation at the election, and there was no telling what might happen as a result of the war.

"I mean that party lines may be swept out of existence," Colonel Harvey explained, "and I will not attempt to predict anything pertaining to politics because the war has made everything uncertain. From my observations in England I do not think there will be peace for at least another two years and possibly five. I went to England to get a true idea of conditions there and I return satisfied that the reports of grave apprehension prevailing there are unfounded.

"I found England at her best—very sober, perfectly calm, and self-possessed, but thoroughly aroused and resolute and surcharged with a confidence that must be reckoned a sense of absolute certainty."

Policewoman Who Captured Fugitive

Miss Florence Kopp

New York, Dec. 25.—Suffragists who claim that a woman can perform any task that a man can do are pointing with pride to Miss Florence Kopp, a special policewoman of Hackensack, N.J., who arrested the Rev. Herman A. von Matthesius, a fugitive from justice, after a struggle on the stairs of a subway station in Brooklyn.

Von Matthesius, a practicing physician as well as a minister, was convicted two months ago of assaulting two boys in Hackensack. Feigning illness he was placed in the prison ward of the Hackensack Hospital and escaped on November 6.

Miss Kopp received a tip that the fugitive was to meet a friend at the Borough Hall subway station. Heavily veiled, she waited until the minister-physician appeared and laying her hand on his shoulder placed him under arrest. He began to struggle, and holding him with one hand, Miss Kopp reached into her handbag with the other and extracted a pair of handcuffs, which she snapped upon his wrists. Help soon arrived and Miss Kopp conveyed her prisoner back to Hackensack.

She weighs 180 pounds.

NINTH U.S. CAVALRY RIOTS IN HONOLULU

Negroes Loot and Destroy Tenderloin District; Rounded Up By Infantry

Honolulu, January 14.—The "tenderloin" district of Honolulu was practicaly wiped out in a riot here today in which the members of the 9th U. S. cavalry, en route to Manila, were the participants. The cavalrymen arrived on the Sheridan and while on shore leave today became embroiled in a row in the "Tenderloin" and in the riot which followed, the soldiers looted and wrecked houses and drinking places in the district.

The police were unable to handle the disorderly cavalrymen and finally the military authorities had to be appealed to, to restore order. Several companies of the 2nd infantry were then called out to suppress the rioters. The infantrymen finally succeeded in restoring order and marching the troopers to the transport where the ring leaders were placed in irons. The Ninth cavalry is one of two negro cavalry regiments. The regiment until ordered to the Philippines has been stationed on the Texas border.

FORD IS OPTIMISTIC; STILL SAYS MISSION WILL BE A SUCCESS

Declares People of Europe Are To Blame for Continuation of War

New York, N. Y., January 3.—Henry Ford has changed his mind and has admitted it. He no longer blames the makers of munitions and armament for the devastation of grim war. Instead he believes that it is the people themselves who are to blame, "because they permit others to do their thinking for them."

When he finally landed from the steamer Bergensfjord the maker of automobiles and peace proffers to powerful potentates, admitted that he is tired from the buffeting that his ship received, but he refused to confess that the treatment of his plan for getting the soldiers out of the trenches by Christmas received abroad, had anything to do with his decision to abandon his self-starting peace party in Sweden, and return home. Rather, he insisted that ill-health was the cause.

Change of Mind Forced

"I have been forced to change my mind about some things," Mr. Ford said seriously to the swarm of reporters from the big New York dailies and the news agencies who assembled to interview him yesterday. "I have come to the conclusion that I was wrong when I said that war is kept alive by the makers of armament and munitions. That is not the case. War is kept from dying by the refusal on the part of the people generally to do their own thinking. They allow others to think for them and these lead the people into war. That, I think, has been demonstrated more clearly than ever in the European struggle.

"Nor can the people of republics point the finger of scorn at those who live in monarchies. Republicans or monarchists—it is all the same—the people will not think.

"I have no doubt in the ultimate success of the mission I was instrumental in starting. Rather the reverse, and I am willing to prove my faith by chartering another peace ship and starting back to Europe myself, if it is shown that such a step would do the least good."

Warm Reception by Danes

New York, N.Y., January 2.—Word received from Copenhagen last night state that the Ford party is receiving a warm welcome in the Danish capital, although everything that is being done is of a private nature and no officials are taking part. At a reception yesterday addresses outlining the scope of the peace mission and stating the plans and hopes of the delegates were made by Judge Ben Lindsay and Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones of Chicago.

Mines Frighten Them

Although the party was joined at Stockholm by some delegates, including Mayor Lindhagen of the Swedish capital, the party is losing numbers rather rapidly. Nearly a third of the number of those who reached Copenhagen yesterday have announced their intention of leaving, being afraid to make the trip to The Hague because of the danger from mines. These deserters are, for the most part, students.

This cuts down the party to an even 100, who announce their intention of proceeding with their itinerary despite all risks and obstacles. The party is already six days late in reaching here and will be much longer reaching The Hague than had been anticipated. Because of the dangers afloat their ship will sail only during the daylight hours, making port at night.

This American Girl Cheered British by Singing in Trenches

Miss Lucy Bigelow

New York, Dec. 21.—With the rumbling of cannon sounding in her ears, Miss Lucy Bigelow, daughter of Poultney Bigelow, former Minister to Germany and a granddaughter of the late John Bigelow, diplomat and author, sang to British soldiers in their trenches in France and made them temporarily forget the grimness of war and its accompanying horrors.

Miss Bigelow just returned to this country with her mother, but will return to England after the holidays. She has been studying singing and dancing in England for several years and when the war started, she and other young women arranged charity dances and entertainments for the benefit of the soldiers in the trenches. Finally she decided to visit the front and to attempt to cheer up the Tommies on the firing line. She was granted permission and was given an escort—one of Field Marshal French's aides.

"I did not see any actual fighting," she said, "but I did hear the roar of the big guns and saw the men coming back from the first line trenches. The poor boys seemed to enjoy my singing and appreciate my efforts to amuse them."

U.S. AHEAD IN SOME APPLIANCES OF WAR

Two Used by Germans Rejected Here—Hammond's Torpedo Approved

Washington, December 22.—The annual report of the Board of Ordance and Fortificat.ons of the War Department reveals that American military engineers have been examining into the merits of European equipment, and in some instances have found it no better than that already possessed by the American army.

Tests were made of the Krupp fieldgun cassion designs, and the decision was reached that they are in no way superior to American patterns. Another German invention, the Fontanmast, a field artillery observation platform, was discarded after exhaustive tests, the equipment developed by the United States army being considered superior.

During the past year the board was called upon to pass on an average of 300 inventions and inchoate suggestions a month. One of the few inventions favorably considered is the d.rigible torpedo invented by John Hays Hammond jr. The board recommends the purchase of this weapon, which is controlled by wireless from a shore station, and Congress has already been asked to appropriate $947,000 for its purchase and development.

Work also is proceeding with a device for controlling submarine mines by sound waves and with an apparatus for regulating the depth of mines laid in tidal waters.

JACK JOHNSON WANTS TO LIVE IN AMERICA

Writes Attorney to 'Act with Justice' So He Can Escape Sentence

Chicago, Dec. 29.—Jack Johnson and Mrs. Jack want to return to the good old United States, and they don't want to come back just to have Jack put in jail by the federal authorities. So they have written a letter to District Attorney Charles F. Clyne asking him to review the evidence against Jack and recommend the erstwhile world's champion for clemency. Mr. Clyne received the letter yesterday. At the time of its writing Jack and The Missus were in London.

Here's an excerpt from Jack's appeal:

"I feel that you have been in office long enough to understand my case, and having such an understanding, you will act with justice."

According to Jack, he is being persecuted and prosecuted. For a while he fought back, but now he wants to call it quits. There are safer places than Europe and Great Britain these days, opines Jack.

"Johnson has been convicted in the United States courts and is a fugitive from justice so far as the government is concerned," Mr. Clyne said yesterday. "The only thing still to be done is the fixing of the sentence. That rests with the courts. As the trial itself has ended, the case has passed out of the hands of the district attorney's office."

Washington, D.C., Dec. 24.—Reports have reached the state department from unofficial sources that Jack Johnson has been using an American passport in his travels about England and the continent. Officials of the government abroad have been asked to investigate the reports. After his fight with Jess Willard at Havana, Johnson's application for an American passport was refused by the national government. The defeated champion then made his way to Europe without a passport. Recent despatches stated that Johnson has been recruiting volunteers for the allies.

POLAND'S PLIGHT WORST

4,500,000 Refugees Living in Holes and in Trees

New York, December 23.—After inspecting all the countries in Europe that have suffered through the war on behalf of the Committee of Mercy, W. H. Hamilton of 10 Wall Street, who returned yesterday on the Rotterdam, said that Poland was in the worst plight by far.

"There is not a building standing intact," he said, "along the Russian lines of retreat. They even tore down the side of the cathedral in Warsaw to get out the bells to make ammunition out of. When I was in Warsaw three weeks ago I saw 1,500 old men, women, and children, standing in a bread line, with the temperature below zero, to get the daily ration of a bowl of carrot soup and a quarter of a pound of bread. Many of them were shoeless and their feet were frozen so that they could barely move on them. The women had torn up their clothing to wrap round the feet of their children.

"The Germans have barely sufficient supplies to feed their army in Poland, and therefore these poor people must starve to death unless America feeds them. There are 175,000 refugees in Warsaw and 4,500,000 altogether in Poland who are living chiefly in holes dug in the ground and in the trees in the forests. If something is not done to aid them at once there will be no need to send provisions to them, because they will be dead."

SILBERMAN'S

Just received a new Shipment of Phoenix Dress Silk Sox with Fancy Clox, also Cheney Ties in the Four-in-Hand and Batswing shapes.

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Says the Committee on Infant and Invalid Diet of the Medical Missionary Association of China

CABLE $525,000 GOLD TO AID JEWS IN EUROPE

More Than $900,000 for Relief In War-Ravaged Countries Given in N. Y.

A FLOOD OF SMALL GIFTS

Pen Pictures of Suffering and Desolation In Stricken Poland

New York, December 24.—Kuhn, Loeb and Co. will transmit by cable today to European capitals $525,000 for the aid of suffering Jews in the warring countries. The money will be available for distributios in a few days. The $525,000 represents what has been received in cash of the more than $800,000 pledged and given at the meeting on Tuesday night in Carnegie Hall.

The Joint Distribution Committee of the American Jewish Relief Committee met at 52 William Street yesterday afternoon and made the following appropriations:

To Petrograd — 700,000 rubles ($210,000) to be used for the relief of Jews in Russia and particularly in Russian Poland.

To Berlin—600,000 marks ($120,000) to be used for relief work in that part of Poland now under German control.

To Vienna—500,000 kronen ($110,000) to be used in Galicia.

To Jerusalem — 300,000 francs ($55,000) to be used in Palestine.

To Athens—100,000 francs ($20,000) to be used in the Vicinity of Salonica.

The relief committee has branches and auxiliaries in all these countries, except at Salonica, and the 100,000 francs for relief there will be sent to the Grand Rabbi of the province.

The total receipts up to late yesterday were more than $900,000 and as soon as the committee gets the first $1,000,000 in hand, a second appropriation will be made.

Only Life Can Be Saved

To the offices of the committee came yesterday an eloquent appeal from D. Feinberg, Secretary of the Jewish Colonization Association at Petrograd, in which he said:

"The terrible crisis through which we are passing does not leave me a moment of rest, and I work continuously to save from ruin what can be saved. Unfortunately, it is only life that one endeavors to save, and, alas, not even in that does one always succeed. The distress and despair surpass all human conception, and our imagination, as lively as it may be, is impotent to give even a faint idea of what millions of peaceful men, women, and children have endured.

"More than 3,500,000 souls are reduced to the profoundest misery. Besids these, we shall have quite an army of widows, orphans and invalids, for we have half a million Jews in the armies.

"This terrible war has overthrown all conditions of life, and what will result nobody can foretell."

"This shows the problem with which we have to deal," said Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer of the Distribution Committee, "and the task we have undertaken is yet young. The people of New York have done much, will do more. The Jews of the whole nation are to be heard from."

New York City has been divided into districts, and tomorrow morning the 1,000 "Women of the Hour" will start their task of giving an hour a week for ten weeks to the work of raising the great relief fund. A committee of 1,000 men will also be put to work in New York City.

There had been received up to yesterday morning $838,000 in cash and pledges. When the Distribution Committee met at 3 o'clock this had grown to $892,000, $458,000 in cash and $345,000 in pledges. While the meeting was in progress the mails brought checks that carried the total well above $900,000 and the cash to half a million. It is believed that by tonight or Monday the first $1,000,000 will have been received.

Gifts from Christians

The five Guggenheim brother yesterday sent in checks for the $100,000 they pledged Tuesday night. Julius Rosenwald sent $50,000 of the $100,000 he promised. Hundreds of checks came in by every mail, and when the committee stopped work last night piles of letters remained to be opened.

A feature of the collection is that the giving is not confined to Jews. Cleveland H. Dodge gave $5,000, Francis Lynde Stetson gave $500, and aid came from persons of all creeds.

After it had been voted to send the $500,000 today, Rabbi Magnes, Acting Vice Chairman of the Jewish Relief Committee, issued a statement, in which he said:

"We have been asked in what manner Jewish relief funds are distributed in Russia.

"We would answer that in the past year we have sent to Russia the equivalent of 2,000,000 rubles. We forward this money from New York by cable to the Jewish Colonization Association in Petrograd. These funds have been distributed to every one's satisfaction. The Jewish Colonization Association, which as is known, is the trustee of large funds left by Baron de Hirsch, makes itself responsible for the receipt and proper distribution of these funds.

"We are assured from all sides, both through Russian-Jewish organizations and through numberless individuals, that the work of distributing has been performed with enthusiasm, devotion, and extraordinary efficiency.

"It might be of interest to know that considerable sums forwarded by us from relatives here for individuals in Russia have been promptly delivered to these individuals, and that considerable sums have been returned to us because other individuals, for whom money was intended by relatives here, could not be located."

A Dream of Desolation

This word picture was drawn yesterday of the situation in Russian Poland:

"One might imagine it somewhat if he could picture the United States overrun by contending armies each of which turn applied the torch to every store, house, to every habitation, to every church, factory, and workshop in the territory of Pennsylvania, Western New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and sections of West Virginia and Michigan. If all the houses on the farms were burned and blackened runis, if the great cities of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and all the cities of this vast section of country had been almost, if not altogether obliterated, if all the inhabitants had been driven forth to wander in the Winter weather half-clad and not half-fed, if all industry in this territory had ceased, if there were no factories working, no railroads in operation, and every means of communication gone—if one could imagine all this, then one would have some idea of the misery which has stricken the peoples of Europe on what is known to military experts as the "eastern front."

Universal Gown on View At Last

POLYMURIEL GOWN ©INTL FILM SERVICE

Two views of the Polymuriel gown. The standing figure shows the gown complete, for afternoon or evening wear, while the sitting figure shows it with the panels removed, the belt brought down to the waist line and the drop skirt removed, showing the pantalettes edged with fur.

The Polymuriel gown, which won the $150 prize offered by the Polymuriel committee last summer is the work of Miss Jessie Rosenfield, a twenty-year-old designer. More than 3,000 designs were offered in the competition.

The novelty of the gown lies in its reversibility. The under part is made in two pieces, opening down the front to the waist line, in order that it may be donned conveniently. The smocking allows for fulness over the bust. Yoke, panel, belt and tunic are made in one piece, detachable for the purpose of reversing. The plain side, helped by an attractive collar and cuffs, is suitable for business wear. By shifting the waistline up or down, removing the collar, lower part of the sleeves, deleting the panels, drop skirt and other features, the gown can be made to do duty for any occasion during the day or night.

REPUBLICAN'S GLIMPSE OF VICTORY IN 1916

Predicted Commanding Leader Will Be Found Among Favorite Son Candidates

Washington, D.C., Dec. 16.—Confident that the popularity of President Wilson is on the wane and that the Democratic party from now on will be fighting on the defensive, members of the Republican national committee held their last conference today and scattered to the tall timber.

The national committeemen see plenty of foreign and domestic material for the making of a strong platform. When it comes to candidates, however, the outlook is not so satisfactory except to those who believe that the field of favorite sons will develop a leading or commanding proportion.

One interesting bit of gossip was that the friends of Theodore Roosevelt intend to appear in force in Chicago. It was whispered that various lieutenants of the colonel have reserved quarters in Chicago. Moreover, it is stated that although Mr. Roosevelt withdrew his name from the Nebraska primary ballot his friends intend to put him into the Republican primary race in other states.

Hitchcock Again on Job

A good deal of mystery has enveloped the presence here of Frank H. Hitchcock, former postmaster general in the Taft cabinet. Mr. Hitchcock has put in much time conferring with warious national committeemen and other Republican leaders who are reputed custodians of booms for sundry aspirants. Mr. Hitchcock has been traveling extensively of late through the west communing with old political associates and some new ones.

According to the tales that have drifted in Mr. Hitchcock has been convassing the Republican political situation. There appears, however, to be considerable uncertainty as to the persons in whose behalf he is canvassing.

Cautioned Against Hughes?

From Nebraska before Justice Hughes forced the removal of his name from the primray ticket there came a story that Mr. Hitchcock had discoursed to prospective delegates quite feelingly of the virtues of Mr. Hughes, at the same time cautioning them not to foreclose consideration of a more available candidate should one develop.

From Colorado it was reported that Mr. Hitchcock had spoken admiringly of former Senator Root while conveying advice to the Root men not to commit themselves beyond redemption at this early stage of the game.

In Missouri, where Senator Weeks has considerable following, Mr. Hitchcock is alleged to have disclosed a leaning to the Massachusetts candidate, with similar reservations. Burtop territory has reported Mr. Hitchcock betraying enthusiasm for the Ohio scholar.

Root Leads in Poll

New York, December 16.—According to a canvass of Republican editors, senators, and representatives, conducted by the Indepdent, Elihu Root is most favored for the Republican nomination for president. Out of 751 opinions which were obtained these results were shown.

Root	249	Fairbanks	58
Hughes	152	Weeks	53
Sherman	144	Taft	51
Borah	108	Roosevelt	47
Cummins	77	Hiram Johnson.	16

Of 685 Republican editors, 451 hailed the tariff question as the chief factor in th e coming election, and 105 thought preparedness is the chief issue.

Will Roosevelt Be There

Chicago, December 16.—Is Theodore Roosevelt coming to the Republican national convention next June

Is Theodore Roosevelt preparing now to do the unexpected again, jump into the fray as a Republican candidate for the nomination and enter his name in states that elect national delegates by direct primaries?

These questions are asked in good faith, although based wholly on circumstantial evidence, as follows:

A Chicago man, whose name is being guarded by those with whom he talked, yesterday asked the Congress hotel to reserve the famous Florentine room, wherein the Roosevelt "prayer meetings" were held four years ago, and a large number of rooms.

The mysterious agent was believed to be acting for one of three persons —Elihu Root, Justice Hughes, or Roosevelt—at any rate, for some New York person.

The assumption was that he was an emissary for Root or Hughes, although the gossip was about town that Mr. Roosevelt himself might be here for the convention. The hotel management refused to divulge the agent's identity.

Perkins Confers on Moose Rooms

Shortly before he appeared George W. Perkins, head of the Progressive national committee, conferred with the hotel people respecting the Florentine room and other quarters for the Progressive party conference here on January 11. It was stated positively that Mr. Perkins did not engage rooms for the Republican convention.

The gossip that Roosevelt might get into the fight at the eleventh hour is based on the fact that twenty-one states will name national delegates in direct primaries this time. A total of 597, or 104 more than a majority of the convention, will be chosen by this method.

Roosevelt's admirers figure that he might carry practically all the states in a direct primary, besides picking up some delegates in states which retain the old convention system.

Roosevelt Not In It—Ickes

Opposed to this gossip is the unequivocal statement made last night by Harold L. Ickes, chairman of the Illinois Progressive committee.

"Mr. Roosevelt will not permit his name to be presented in any state primary next spring," said Mr. Ickes, "I talked with him recently in New York and told him that in my judgment if he would permit the use of his name in Illinois we could carry the state over Senator Sherman. He refused to consider the proposition and told me flattly that his name will not be permitted in any primary, not even as a Progressive candidate."

What Moose May Do

According to some of Roosevelt's friends still in the Progressive ranks, the question as to whether the Progressives will put a national ticket in the field will depend entirely on the nominee of the Republican convention. It is the view of these "leaders" that if Republicans put up some "standpatter," a Propressive ticket will be named, but if the convention names some candidates not wholly distasteful to Progressives the Republican nominee may be indorsed.

Mr. Perkins, before departing for the east, denied any dickering with the Republicans and insisted that the Progressive party will be in the field in with a national ticket.

Col. Roosevelt's private secretary, Mr. McGrath, in New York tonight denied that the colonel will take any part in the Republican primaries. He said the colonel will not participate in either the Republican or Progressive primaries.

Oklahoma Finished; Pennsylvania Next

Washington, January 17.—The Oklahoma, Uncle Sam's second largest battleship, has completed her trials successfully, and will be placed into commission.

The Pennsylvania, the 31,400 ton American super-dreadnaught, which was launched last year at Philadephia, will have her final trials in February.

The Pennsylvania will be the most powerful ship in the Navy, carrying twelve 14-inch guns. The Oklahoma has a displacement of 27,500 tons and carries ten 14-inch guns.

Dragon Robe and the Ceremony of Homage

The Bureau for the Preparation of the Grand Ceremony has almost everything ready for the Ta Huang Ti's enthronement. A new "dragon robe" has been presented to the Ta Huang Ti by the Bureau to be worn on the day of enthronement. The costume is lavishly embroidered in gold with no fewer than 64 emblematic figures of the dragon, in the lower part of the robe, figures of mountains, to signify the endless longevity of the Emperor, and of the sea, to indicate the boundless blessing of the wearer, are embroidered. The "eyes" of each embroidered dragon are made up of two big pearls of priceless value.

The Bureau has also given directions to the officials regarding the ceremony of tendering homage to the Ta Huang Ti on his enthronement. The Officials of the Specially-Appointed Class and those of the Directly-Appointed Class will be required to assemble at the gate of the Palace. They will be arranged in proper order of precedence and proceed to the steps of the Imperial Throne to render homage. The tablets to be carried by the officials at the formal audience will be made of different materials according to the rank of the holder. The tablets for officials of the Specially-Appointed Class will be of ivory, for the Directly-Appointed Class of bamboo and for the sub-Appointed and Recommended Class of common wood.
—*Peking Gazette.*

PICTURE POSTCARDS AS A SECRET CODE

Britain Foils German Plan For Learning Result of Zeppelin Raids

London, December 8.—The sly use of picture postal cards to convey secret information to the enemy lies back of the order issued by the Post Office authorities this week putting the ban in future upon any such cards going to neutral countries. The order, which puts an end, for the rest of the war, to a tremendous flood of picture postals every week, has been put into effect at the instance of the War Office.

Inquiry in official channels indicates that for months the authorities had been suspicious that a crafty system of putting the enemy in touch with war secrets had been initiated by furtive agents resorting to the innocent-looking picture card.

The Government put detectives at work at the first flush of suspicion, and a careful watch was kept. After one of the Zeppelin raids it was discovered that several picture postals which looked harmless enough of themselves were mailed to certain addresses on the Continent. The postals showed scenes of London. They were mailed in a sequence that aroused suspicion that they were being used as a code to indicate where the Zeppelins inflicted their damage.

After another raid another set of cards was dispatched to the same place on the Continent, although in a different sequence, Practically the same cards were used, but they were changed around. The authorities came then to the conclusion that without doubt a systematic code existed in which the photographed sights of London were being seized upon as the means of carrying it out. They easily blocked this avenue of dissemination of enemy news by stopping the malling of cards to the particular place under suspicion.

But it was felt that other codes might be arranged, and that in a roundabout way information might still be imparted to the enemy by the picture postals, not only as to Zeppelin raids, but other war matters. So the order stopping any of them going to neutral countries was hit upon. In future the only cards allowed to go must be placed within envelopes, and they must be plain ones, with handwriting upon them, but no pictures of London scenes.

The enforcement of the new order has put an almost absolute stop to the sale of picture postals, which ran up into the millions in London every week. Shopkeepers have huge stocks on their hands that they cannot hope to dispose of before the war is over.

It is hinted that later on the authorities will extend the picture postcard ban to those coming into the country.

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for Infants and Children

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CASTORIA has met with pronounced favor on the part of physicians, pharmaceutical societies and medical authorities. It is used by physicians with results most gratifying. The extended use of Castoria is unquestionably the result of three facts: 1st, The indisputable evidence that it is harmless; 2nd, That it not only allays stomach pains and quiets the nerves, but assimilates the food; 3rd, It is an agreeable and perfect substitute for castor oil. It is absolutely safe. It does not contain any opium, morphine, or other narcotic and does not stupefy. It is unlike Soothing Syrups, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, etc. This is a good deal for a medical journal to say. Our duty, however, is to expose danger and record the means of advancing health. The day for poisoning innocent children through greed or ignorance ought to end. To our knowledge, Castoria is a remedy which produces composure and health, by regulating the system—not by stupefying it—and our readers are entitled to the information.—Hall's Journal of Health.

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"I have used your Castoria in the case of my own baby and find it pleasant to take, and have obtained excellent results from its use."
S. A. BUCHANAN, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

"I take pleasure in recommending your Castoria, having recommended its use in many instances, and consider it the best laxative that could be used, especially for children."
NATHANIEL K. KING, M. D., St Louis, Mo.

"I have used your Castoria and found it an excellent remedy in my household and private practice for many years. The formula is excellent
H. J. TAFT, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I find your Castoria to be a standard family remedy. It is the best thing for infants and children I have ever known and I recommend it."
R. E. ESKILDSON, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

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J. B. ELLIOTT, M. D., New York City.

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PORTER ENTERS FINAL FOR BILLIARDS TITLE

Has Easy Win Over Gordon Morriss at Shanghai Club By 600 to 384

Mr. C. W. Porter defeated Mr. Gordon Morriss in the second semi-final of the billiards championship, last night, at the Shanghai Club. The result was: Porter 600, Morriss 384.

Porter's average was 8.3 and Morriss' 5.4. Porter's high break was 57. His other breaks were, 31, 38, 27, 27, 24, 32, 33. Morriss' breaks were 41, 29, 23, 23, 34, 22, 21.

The next game of the series—Mr. Porter v. Capt. Barrett—will be played about the middle of February.

Golf Notes

It is to be hoped that today will not turn out like last Saturday, when the wind, hail and, later on, snow, combined to put a stop to golf at Kiangwan before 3 o'clock. Yet, despite the inclemency of the weather something like 20 couples teed off soon after tiffin.

Balls innumerable must have been lost and couples in their despair mutually agreed at various points to rapidly retire to seek the club-house's welcome shelter. Their soaked condition and half frozen features in no way deterred new arrivals from facing a few holes, only to return to admit that it was not worth the candle.

One low handicap player, essaying a long shot, failed to retain his club in his frozen fingers and it went hurtling away some considerable distance ahead of the ball.

* * *

The chief item of interest this week is the senior club's match with the Shanghai Scottish. Last year a fixture was made, but, owing to bad weather and a delay in many of the other events being played off, it was cancelled. The match is for tiffins, for which the losers pay.

Comparing the 2 teams on paper it certainly looks as though the Club were going to have the doubtful privilege of acting as host. It is a pity that they have not the support of Barrett, Little and Tower, all of whom, for private reasons, are unable to play.

* * *

The caddie question has again cropped up at Kiangwan. About a year ago, the committee, with a view to securing control over the caddies, requested members only to engage their caddies through the medium of the caddy master. This has, to a certain extent, been carried out, but, owing to the lamentable fact that many of the caddies so engaged were absolutely useless, many players have gone back to those soliciting outside.

In future, each caddy will be numbered and those who have not a proper badge will not be allowed on the course.

* * *

A rather good tip for a new grip has come to notice. "A short time ago," a reader says, "one of my clubs required a new grip, so it occurred to me that, if a waxed string grip is good enough for a cricket bat, why should it not be good enough for a golf club." I now find it most satisfactory. Amongst its many advantages are:

"(1) It does not get slippery in wet weather. (2) It has a certain amount of roughness and tackiness which also prevents the hands slipping. (3) It is always even, there being no curling up of the edges, as of a leather grip. (4) It is very cheap and it should not be difficult to put on oneself."

Today's Football

S.F.C. vs. S.R.C.

Football Club:—A. J. Grant, R. D. Murray (Capt.), M. Tonkin, D. Campbell, W. J. Gande, W. J. Brown, H. W. P. McMeekin, W. C. G. Clifford, G. F. Forshaw, J. S. McEachran and H. N. Olsen.

The following will represent the Recs:—J. L. Wade, H. B. Ollerdessen, A. L. Biggs, A. N. Other, T. Wigton, N. W. Rodgers, J. B. Katz, A. Loonis, R. Brandt, T. Wilson and H. Dawe.

Referee:—Mr. W. J. Moyhing.

Hanbury School v. S.F.C. Reserves

To be played on the Recreation Club's ground, kick-off 2.45.

School Team:—Madar; Turner and Wittsack; Haas, Kabelitz and S. Emamooden; Quincey, Gifford, Petterson, Hayward and T. Emamooden.

Reserves:—Smith, Maitland and Jones.

Club Team:—H. G. Boyling, D. V. Wanostrocht, F. S. Ward (Capt.), L. Bertes, J. G. Pedley, P. H. Walter, J. Hardwick, T. R. Gabbott, W. Sheperd-Graham, B. G. Wilson and P. Hollander.

Referee:—Mr. C. Bowern.

2ND DIVISION

S.M.P. 2nd XI vs. St. Xavier's

To be played on the S.F.C. ground at 2.45 p.m. today.

The following will represent the St. Xavier's:—Ed. J. Bretfeld, P. Oliveros, F. England, V. Elliot, C. Encarnacao, V. Xavier, L. Xavier, A. Aguiar, G. Norris, J. Gioulis, (Capt.) and A. Guttierrez.

Public School Old Boys v. Customs

The Customs F. C. being unable to play the above game fixed for today, the P. S. Old Boys have arranged a pick up match to be played on the Widows' Monument Ground.

Captain's XI:—A. H. Remedios, B. H. Smith, A. M. A. Hansen, T. Roberts, H. J. Sanft, F. Madar, A. Levis, A. E. Ferris, G. F. Tipp, F. Ollerdessen, A. J. Remedios.

Vice-Captain's XI:—C. Fuschmann, R. A. Komaroff, C. E. Ollerdessen, W. Madsen, H. Stellingwerff, H. V. Rowland, A. V. White, G. Madar, E. J. Cooke, D. Drake, M. Foox.

Referee:—Mr. Mackenzie.

Ford Peace Delegate Who Died in Norway

LLOYD M. BINGHAM

Lloyd M. Bingham, husband of Amelia Bingham, the actress and a member of the Ford peace party, who died in a Christiania hospital of pneumonia, was one of the first to accept Mr. Ford's invitation. He accompanied the expedition as an official entertainer. He made many friends among the peace delegates, but his bohemianism offended some of the more puritanical of the voyagers. They succeeded in having called off the concert Mr. Bingham had arranged to be held in mid-Atlantic and urged that he be left behind at Christiania.

Mr. Bingham became ill in the midst of this disapprobation. He contracted pleuro-pneumonia aboard ship and was removed to a hospital the day after the Oscar II. reached Christiania.

Lloyd Melvill Bingham was about fifty years old. He was an actor known as Lloyd Melvill when he met Amelia Smiley at Hicksville, O. and launched her on a successful stage career. Mr. Bingham for years had been his wife's manager. About ten years ago he had some success as a broker in Wall Street. He was a member of many clubs including the Lambs and the Elks. He was an enthusiastic Mason.

Mr. Bingham went with the Ford peace party against the wishes of his wife. He had been an intimate friend of Henry Ford for several years.

BRITISH BLOCKADE IS REAL, NOT PAPER

'Very Expensive and Solid,' Says Leipzig Volkszeitung—Germany Hard Up

London, December 13.—According to an article in the Leipzig Volkszeitung, which has arrived here, the meat prices in Berlin for November showed an increase of almost 41 per cent. over those of the same month in 1914. By comparison, lard has gone up 175 per cen; fish, 47 per cent; vegetables, 180 per cent., and butter, eggs, dried fruits and macaroni from 31 to 80 per cent, according to the neighborhood.

Pork dripping, which was enormously used in German households before the war, is now a luxury, at an increase of 219 per cent. in price. Potatoes, thanks to the plentiful crops in Posen and Eastern Prussia and the strict police supervision, have gone down 20 per cent. in Berlin; but in Cologne, Leipzig and Munich their use is restricted to hospitals and the troops, for the farmers, hoping prices will rise again, keep their stocks back, defying the local authorities. They and the other speculators are responsible for the women's riots in many German cities.

Even Keeping Clean Is Costly

Artificial fats for soap now cost $75 a quintal of 100 pounds, as against $12.50 a year back. The artificial oils wherewith German scientists have been replacing olive oil and the natural oils for industrial purposes, which cost $13 a quintal six months ago, now cost $80 a quintal.

Muelhausen (in Alsace) has spent 1,125,000 marks on the poor since the beginning of September, as against 750,000 marks for the whole of last winter. Even the middle class citizens now are obliged to use the public kitchens on account of the exorbitant prices.

"In view of these prices," says the Leipzig paper, "it is absurd for the American press to talk about England's paper blockade. It is not a paper blockade, as the Americans would soon realize if they had to pay the food prices Germans now are paying. It is a very expensive and solid blockade for the German civilians, whom the Government does not protect from the speculators."

SEES GERMAN DESIGNS ON AUSTRIA'S TRADE

Vienna Fears That Her Ally Seeks to Subjugate Her Commercially

Zurich, Switzerland, December 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Important conferences between German and Austro-Hungarian politicians and leading representatives of finance and commerce are now going on in Vienna and Berlin for the purpose of finding a basis for establishing closer economic relations between the allied empires. Although several meetings have already taken place, no definite results have yet been obtained. The industrial and commercial interests of the two countries are so divergent that it is difficult to see how an understanding can be reached which will prove satisfactory to both sides. And so far every conference seems only to have discovered new troubles in the way of reaching an agreement.

Austro-Hungarians fear that just as at present they are under the domination of Germany in military affair, so later their financial and economic independence will also be lost before the persistent and powerful monarch of Germany. The whole question is one of the most vital importance for the future welfare of the dual monarchy, and excites far more interest in the business community than the progress of the war.

Since the Franco-Prussian war Germany has become an industrial State, while Austria-Hungary has remained essentially agricultural. With the exception of Bohemia, Moravia, and lower Austria, which includes Vienna, all the other provinces of Austria are purely agricultural, and Hungary is overwhelmingly so. In both Parliaments at Vienna and Budapest the agrarians always possess a large majority.

Nevertheless, bith politically and militarily, a closer union between Germany and Austria is generally regarded as an absolute necessity, and will doubtless continue to be so long after the war is ended. But the problem as to how this is to be brought about is exceedingly complex.

By high protective duties Austria has long maintained an economic existence, independent of Germany, and indeed even opposed to German interests. In Austria everything is much dearer than in Germany, from 20 to even 50 per cent. The difference in prices is especially great in heavy wares, such as coal, iron, steel, and machinery. It is only through these protective duties that Austria has managed to develop a growing industry and prevent the country from being flooded with cheap German products.

For some years Austria has almost monopolized the trade in the Balkans and the Levant, but latterly German merchants have been creeping in there and capturing customers. This has been the case more than ever since the annexation by Austria-Hungary of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1909, when both Turkey and Servia boycotted Austrian goods. The rapidity with which Germany seized the opportunity to enter these markets caused intense irritation in Vienna and Budapest at the time. Nor has this feeling diminished since German trade has steadily grown in Southeastern Europe while Austria's has as steadily decreased.

Since the war began many things have occurred which indicate Germany's aim at bringing Austria-Hungary under her commercial subjection. Only a short time ago the big banks in Berlin sent circulars to the principal Austrian investors in the first and second Austrian war loans, offering to advance them 90 per cent. of the face value of their holdings provided they would use the money for investment in the third loan. The Austrian banks were only advancing 75 per cent. of the former loans. Such incidents have created much distrust in the Austrian capital and shown the necessity for exercising the utmost caution before entering into any new kind of economic arrangements with Germany which may be fraught with the most serious consequences for the future of the dual monarchy.

News Brevities

Attention is called to the preliminary notice of an auction to be held by Messrs. L. Moore and Co. on the 8th and 9th prox., when the stock-in-trade of the Broadway Drapery and Outfitting Stores will be offered for sale. There are about 1,000 lots to be disposed of, all of which will be sold without reserve.

* * *

A joint meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association and the East China Educational Association will be held at the Union Church next Tuesday evening. The ladies of the American Methodist Mission will entertain from 7 to 8 o'clock. After the social hour, Dr. T. H. P. Sailer, of Teacher's Columbia University, will deliver an address on "The Aim of Missionary Education." Music for the evening will be furnished by the Shanghai Glee Club.

* * *

The first Shanghai Troop, Baden-Powell Scouts, will be in camp at Jessfield Park from Wednesday, February 2 to Sunday February 6. The scoutmaster and officers will be at home to parents and friends of Scouts and Wolf Cubs from 3 to 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, February 5. A shield competition will be held.

* * *

We have received copies of the San Yih Advertising Agency calendar for 1916. It is printed entirely in Chinese. It shows a Chinese lady surrounded by commodities and brands which the company advertises.

* * *

A Peking telegram says that the total revenue of the salt gabelle in 1915 was $67,000,000, the maritime customs revenue $46,200,000, and that of native customs $5,000,000.

* * *

A report from Peking says that Captain Hutchins and Captain Little, of the American Legation, have left the capital for Shanghai en route to Yunnan.

* * *

Monsignor Guiseppe Petrelli, Papal legate, who is bearing a letter of congratulation to the Emperor of Japan, arrived in Shanghai yesterday on the T .K. K. steamer Chiyo Maru.

* * *

Claims of $17 and $9 for flour supplied to Sikh policemen were dismissed yesterday by Mr. G. W. King, registrar, in the British Supreme Court. It had been shown that the flour was mixed with lime and that it made several of the Sikhs sick. The plaintiff did not appear.

* * *

Tomorrow afternoon a new series of studies and discussions will be begun at the Sunday conferences of the International Institute. The new line of thought, which will require careful investigation, will be concerned with what the different religions have to teach concerning the Supreme Being. Dr. Gilbert Reid will open the series tomorrow at four o'clock, telling the term used in western countries and its special meaning. All interested will be cordially welcomed to these meetings. Prior to the address the Museum will be open. There is now on view a large Chinese Library, whose books may be consulted by those who apply.

* * *

The Ladies' International Club for some time has taken an interest in the pure food problem for China. Members have sent in different samples of food, which they vouch for as pure. At the last meeting of the club, a few samples of pure food, such as milk and cream, eggs and butter, were put on view by the Inshallah Dairy Farm. At other times Mr. Duff of Kuling has sent foodstuffs. The club is forming plans to secure information as to when the Chinese, especially sick persons, can procure food, guaranteed to be pure. This is a practical form of social service work.

* * *

Five robbers, one armed with a revolver, entered a Chinese general store at No. 478, Sinza Road, last night and escaped with $16.

Obituary

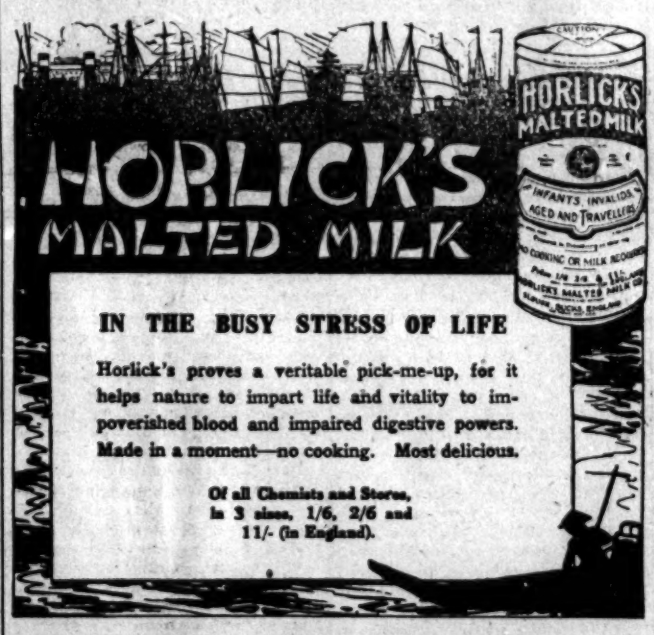
Mr. A. L. Horner, K.C., M.P

Reuter's Service.

London, January 26.—The death is announced of Mr. A. L. Horner, K.C., Unionist M.P. for South Tyrone since 1910.

Mrs. Wm. McMurray

Mrs. McMurray, wife of Mr. William McMurray of the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd., died at the Victoria Nursing Home on Thursday. Mrs. McMurray had been in China for many years and she had made many friends. Besides her husband, she is survived by a daughter. The funeral will be at the Bubbling Well Cemetery at 4.30 this afternoon.



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The publication is a translation into Chinese of the English Edition, issued as a supplement to THE CHINA PRESS, on October 26.

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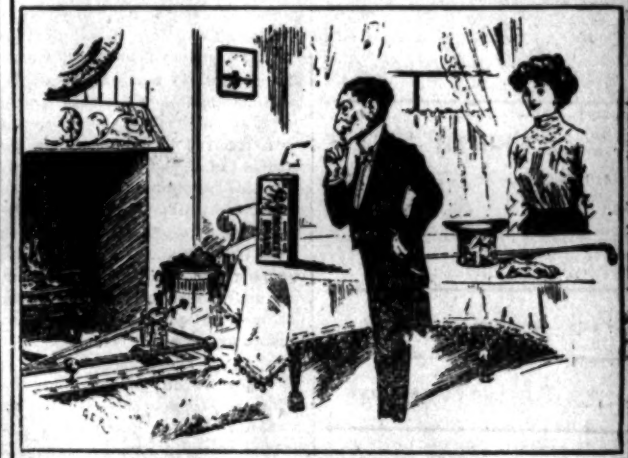

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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Overcast weather. Mist in the morning at the mouth of the Yangtsze-kiang. Moderate and very variable breezes along the whole coast.

BIRTH

Williams. On January 28, 1916, at the Victoria Nursing Home, to Mrs. Edward T. Williams, a daughter.

8612

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 29, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The Coming Battle for Suez

(From The New York Sun)

A LARGE force of Germans and Turks, according to despatches received in London, is assembling in Syria for an invasion of Egypt. This design, it was announced in Germany, was a part of the Teutonic drive across the Balkans and contingent upon its success.

The expedition is being formed by Field Marshal von der Goltz, whose long service under the Ottoman Government especially fits him for the command. He has established his headquarters at Aleppo, and his forces, which consist partly of the army corps at Constantinople, are to be equipped at Aleppo, Alexandretta and along the Syrian littoral and are drilled by German officers.

These preparations are made with the usual German foresight and thoroughness. A railway is being constructed across the Sinai desert far enough inland to be out of range of the British warships patrolling the coast. To obviate the difficulty of water supply and thus do away with the cause of the failure of an earlier Turkish expedition the Germans are laying miles of water pipes across the desert. In this way it is believed that a speedy advance can be made and a blow struck that will win the Suez and open the way to Egypt despite the new defences built by the British.

While the Allies have professed to consider these preparations as unimportant, recent events show that they are far from ignoring them. The matter was discussed a few days ago in the French Chamber and this has been followed by the announcement of the British War Office that one hundred thousand British troops had been withdrawn from the Dardanelles for use in "another sphere of operations." These troops could be employed with great effectiveness against the Teutonic Egyptian designs by breaking the communications between Berlin and Constantinople; for, in the absence of a fleet, the Balkan railway is the only means by which Germany could expect to make the expedition a success.

It is very evident from the interest which the threatened advance has aroused in England that the British Government will not be taken so much unawares here as it has been at some other points in the Allies' line of defence. It has strengthened the fortification at the north entrance of the canal and has also increased the size of the Egyptian army.

The expedition, striking at such a vital point of the British Empire and recalling Napoleon's advance across the same desert, his memorable siege of Acre and his repulse in Syria, would be the most fascinating military adventure that the Kaiser could undertake.

The Monarchical Postponement

(Peking Gazette)

THE Ta Huang Ti has made a verbal announcement to his officials respecting the postponement of the enthronement. As was to be expected this announcement is received by the monarchist press as a further manifestation of the virtue of the Ta Huang Ti, although a note of dissatisfaction is not a little perceptible. Some of the papers content themselves with hoping that the trouble in Yunnan will soon be suppressed, and the postponement will not be delayed very long; but the *Ya Hsi Ya Jih Pao* seems to be of opinion that the preparations in connexion with the enthronement should go on as usual. To support this view, the *Ya Hsi Ya Jih Pao* and a few other monarchist papers continue to publish reports concerning the activities of the Bureau for the Preparation of the Grand Ceremony. It is understood, however, that the high authorities—even the leading monarchists—are not responsible for this unwise attitude; but it is not difficult to understand the cause of this unwisdom, as the disappointment of the monarchist editors, upon learning the news of the postponement, is said to have been intense. The verbal instructions from the Ta Huang Ti, however, are expressed in very moderate language. The speech was made the other day to the officials of the Bureau for the Preparation of the Grand Ceremony when received in audience for the purpose of submitting the dates suggested as suitable for the enthronement. In tabling the memorial, the Ta Huang Ti said to the officials:

"As the province of Yunnan is now opposing the Central Government, and under some pretext a rebellion has been raised in those regions, causing hardships to the soldiers and sufferings to the people, We sigh in receiving you in audience, because owing to Our lack of virtue We are unable to win the hearts of all the people, which in effect means that We are unable to win the Will of Heaven. We are profoundly grieved to confess that a portion of the people are dissatisfied with Us. To perform the ceremony of enthronement at this juncture would, therefore, set Our heart on thorns. Furthermore, We must remember that the national expenditure will be greatly increased for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the military campaign. It will, therefore, be impossible to perform the Grand Ceremony at the same time, as the expenses in this connexion, including special rewards, gifts, exemptions, etc., will be enormous. It has been decided to attend to the more important of the two matters, and the enthronement will have to be postponed to a date when the affairs in Yunnan are again under control. Since the question of Kuo-ti has been settled, the request of the people accepted by Us and the general situation beyond doubt, the mind of the people should be at rest. It will not be a serious matter if the Grand Ceremony of homage be postponed somewhat. We hope that all the officials in and outside of Peking will attend to their respective duties, and with unanimous heart push forward all the administrative affairs for the betterment of the country and the welfare of the people. It is Our sincere wish that these matters will not be left to stand still even for a moment."

Travelettes

Jekyl's Island

Jekyl's Island, off the Georgia coast, is one of those bits of the earth which seem to have been made for the pleasure of men. Blue, sheltered bays lapping white sand beaches, groves of palmetto and live oak, a balmy climate which lulls the energies and courts the senses, all combine to give it an Eden-like charm.

In the brave days of the southern aristocracy certain wealthy planters discovered this island and built a clubhouse there. Gambling was the leading sport and stakes were high. Fortunes often changed hands in a night. Then the war came, the gaming planters went out to fight, and when they came back they were too poor to gamble. Jekyl's Island was left to the lapping waves and the soaring gulls.

One day a wealthy New Yorker, southbound on his yacht, was shipwrecked there, and Jekyl's Island was reborn. The marooned millionaire was not slow to see the possibilities of the place or to tell his friends about it. They came trooping to it in force, accompanied by swarms of English butlers and governesses and French cooks and poodles and villas and automobiles, and all the other appurtenances of high society on an outing. These details are not guaranteed, as no-one with an income less than $50,000 a year ever gets to Jekyl's Island, unless he goes there to work as a butler or something like that. But at any rate, the millionaires have settled there in droves and Jekyl's Island, after its years of drowsing in the southern sun, is alive and awake again. If the hearsay printed in the Sunday newspapers can be relied upon, the high jinks of the gaming planters were tame doings as compared to the carryings-on of the new population.

THE CARIBBEAN PROBLEM

II.—The Case Of Nicaragua

By Frederic J. Haskin

THE present relation of the United States to Nicaragua, and how it came about, is a good example of the way the United States is forced, despite her traditional policy of aloofness, to take a part in the affairs of her small neighbors. Also, our treaty with that country, on which depends our control of the Nicaraguan canal route and the possession of a naval base on Fonseca Bay, is now pending. Our own interests, as well as those of Nicaragua, depend upon our action on this treaty, and it must now soon be taken. In view of these facts, it is interesting to review the strange story of Central American politics and revolution which preceded the landing of the American marines there, and to note the condition and progress of the country since that time.

Our part in Nicaraguan affairs started in 1907 when Cannon and Grace, two American soldiers of fortune, were killed by President Zelaya. Cannon and Grace were taken prisoners when fighting on the side of the revolutionists against the Zelaya regime. The United States demanded that they be given the usual rights of captured soldiers, but in defiance of this demand, Zelaya had the men shot. The United States took the apparently conservative action of sending a note to the Nicaraguan legation, stating that it no longer looked with favor upon Zelaya's administration. This hastened Zelaya's downfall at the hands of the revolutionists, and he fled the country after having summarily placed one Madriz in the seat of power.

Concerning the Zelaya regime, there are many opinions and stories. Some have represented him as a sort of benevolent despot, who ruled the country tyrannically, but for its own good. It has also been asserted that he left a large amount of money in the Nicaraguan treasury, which has been spent under the administration supported by the United States. The investigations of American officials, however, revealed the fact that Mr. Zelaya not only did not leave any money in the Nicaraguan treasury, but that he carefully removed all the furniture from the presidential palace before leaving it, presenting to his relatives what he could not take himself. President Madriz was forced to borrow furniture from a hotel before he could set up housekeeping.

The revolutionists asserted that President Madriz had no right to his position, not having been legally elected, and they threatened to throw him out at once. Accordingly, the American government sent Thomas Dawson to Nicaragua as a mediator, and he induced all the political leaders of the country to sign a pact whereby they agreed to support Estrada for President and Diaz for Vice-President. At this time, also, the joint commission was appointed, consisting of two Americans and one Nicaraguan, to adjust the debts and pass upon the concessions of the Zelaya government. Thus was the United States drawn deeper and deeper into the tangle by force of circumstance, though its original action had been merely to express its disfavor toward Zelaya.

Now that a legally elected government was set up, it appeared that all might be serene, but such was not the case. The dominant figure in the conservative party was General Mena, who had consented to the election of Estrada in the belief that he could himself run the country. Estrada, however, declined to be a mere puppet, with the result that Mena finally forced him to resign and go into exile.

Adolpho Diaz, the vice-president, now succeeded to the presidency, and Mena considered himself at last the real and only power, for Mr. Diaz was a small, meek man—a typical bit of vice-presidential timber, to all appearances. To the amazement of the domineering General Mena, however, he meekly and politely refused to be overlooked. He insisted upon running the government himself. This was made exceedingly difficult by the fact that General Mena was minister of war and had the whole army at his beck and call.

Diaz, however, bethought him of General Chamorro, a member of one of the oldest Nicaraguan families, who had left the country some time before for political reasons. He was a great and magnetic personality and had a tremendous influence with the army. Diaz sent for him, made him a general and set him up as a counter influence to Mena. Thereupon, the Nicaraguan army formed itself into two parties, occupying barracks across the street from each other and making life exciting with their bickerings and riots. The government was an absolute deadlock. Neither side could move.

Under these circumstances, the United States once again, and very unwillingly, consented to interfere. Mr. Diaz went to Mr. Weitzell, the American minister, pointed out that, although he was president he could not move a hand, and, like a child with a broken toy, asked, "What shall I do?"

Mr. Weitzell finally informed the bewildered president that a new policy of trust would be inaugurated in Nicaragua. He accordingly went to Mena and said that he wished that gentleman's promise in writing not to cause any trouble. Mr. Mena said that he was willing, but was sure General Chamorro would start something the moment he signed such a paper. Accordingly, Mr. Weitzell obtained a similar letter from General Chamorro. The situation once more assumed the air of serenity.

This continued for about four hours when General Mena got restless, and General Chamorro got wind of his restlessness. He announced to the American minister he was sure Mr. Mena was going to abandon the capital and later start a revolution, and asked premission to arrest him. Mr. Weitzell refused on the ground that the policy of trust must be given a fair try-out. About that time, General Mena vindicated General Chamorro's suspicions by decamping with about half the army. He went to Granada, where he had a great many followers, including a son who was in command of the arsenal, and began fighting his way toward Managua with a strong army.

Incidentally, he captured a railroad, which was owned by American capital and run by American operatives. It was then that the U. S. marines were landed to protect the American lives and property involved in this railroad. They did no actual fighting at first, and had no desire to do any, but one enterprising officer of Mena's army established himself on a hilltop and fired a volley at every train that went by. So the U. S. marines had to go up the hill and chase him away.

That was about the extent of the war, but the marines have been there ever since, which is the significant thing. With the moral support of their presence, the country has enjoyed comparative peace and is gradually attaining a degree of prosperity.

The labors of the joint commission have been made more difficult by the fact that the minister of finance objects to signing so many checks in the making of payments. He says it is too much work, so he only signs an occasional check for a large amount, and the American office force of the commission does all of the detail work. Furthermore, this comission has had to abolish many of the monopolistic concessions granted by the Zelaya regime, and that has disturbed business. Fate has played a part, too, for there have been several terrible pests of grasshoppers which have devoured the crops, and several droughts which have blighted them.

But, despite all of these difficulties, the boon of peace is bringing Nicaragua prosperity. Her currency is now almost on a gold basis; business has gradually gained confidence. Most significant of all, the mass of the Nicaraguan people, the peons who till the soil, are enthusiastic for American domination. If the marines withdraw, in the opinion of expert observers, all of this good effect will be lost. Revolution will be almost certain; American property, in the shape of banks and railroads, and American lives will be in danger.

Under these circumstances, the passage of the Nicaraguan treaty is most earnestly desired by the American officials who are on the ground and wrestling with the problem. The principal provisions of this treaty are that it gives us control of the Nicaraguan canal route and the right to establish a naval base on Fonseca Bay. It formerly contained a provision, known as the Platt Amendment, which would have empowered us to interfere to suppress disorder in Nicaragua, just as we are empowered to do in our treaty with Cuba. This amendment was thrown out by Congress, so that the treaty as it stands is a sort of compromise between interference and non-interference, and, like a good many other compromises, it is a trifle hard to judge just how it will work.

Officials, however, believe that even this treaty, incomplete though it is in their opinion, will go a long way toward being a solution of the difficulty. If we are granted land for a naval base on Fonseca Bay, and if that naval base is established, there will be a strong American force on the Pacific. When there is a disturbance endangering American lives and property it will be almost inevitable that this force shall interfere as we have already interfered in Haiti and Nicaragua.

In a word, the naval base on Fonseca Bay will mean a powerful American influence over countries whose eastern shores are in the heart of the Caribbean world, and even though it is not empowered by an interference clause its action in case of disturbance and the moral effect of its presence at all times, may go far toward bringing liberty and order to those lands.

For And Against Mr. Lloyd George

"If there is any large change in the present Ministry we cannot have any artificial combination," says the *Observer*. "We must crush convention and form a National Ministry on the Briand formula in France, with a sole view to war-efficiency, except that in this country we need a more conspicuous departure from the ordinary party lists. If such a Ministry were formed, it is hard to see how anyone but Mr. Lloyd George could be at the head of it. If Mr. Asquith is to continue he must substitute definite leadership for adjournment and face the risks of taking, one way or the other, necessary decisions with regard both to men and measures.

The Conciliatory Instinct

"Everyone who has really studied Mr. Lloyd George knows that, with all his fighting power, the conciliatory instinct is strong in him. That, it has been said, is his only danger. If he has sufficient reason to think that 'too late' may be our curse in 1916, as it has been our bane in 1915, he has only got to take his courage in both hands. He will win, and clean out.

"Mr. Lloyd George is for grappling more vigorously with the war, for the speediest and fullest support of our men at the front. We can only urge him to put his faith in the country itself, to seek his chief support, if necessary, where Chatham found it, in that which is greater even than Parliament—the nation. In the last seven months he has inspired a prodigious and saving work."

"Towards Mr. Asquith we have no hostility whatever," adds the *Observer*, "but the question of definite and unmistakable efficiency in war must be settled one way or the other during the next few weeks."

The Speeder-Up

Mr. Lloyd George is complimented by the *Spectator* as "The Speeder-up."

"He envisages a problem of enormous size and complexity at one sweep; he can describe its magnitude and significance in glowing words, which make men's hearts beat faster and their resolution harden to accomplish things which once seemed impossible. Mr. Lloyd George is, in fine, the best speeder-up in the country. It is only to be expected that the qualities of a speeder-up should exist to the exclusion of some other qualities which require a quieter habit of mind; more precision, and perhaps closer and narrower views. Mr. Lloyd George is, in fact, the prophet, in the old Hebraic sense, rather than the administrator."

The Saturday Review, in a strong protest against Mr. Lloyd George's Premiership, says:—

"Are not those Conservatives who have been talking of Mr. Lloyd George as the right man for Prime Minister today making a profound mistake?

"This talk has been so frequent since he became Minister of Munitions last May that it is time to deal with it quite frankly in print. Mr. Lloyd George, of leading men in the Cabinet and the Government at large, is about the last man whom the country could wisely choose either as Dictator or as Prime Minister. The choice would be, in our view, a crazy one. A very little thought will serve to show that the idea of Mr. Lloyd George as Dictator is singularly absurd.

Wanting in Hard Quality

"Mr. Lloyd George is, when critically examined, found to be quite wanting in the *hard* quality of Chamberlain. Chamberlain, though he had large emotions and aroused them in others, was never luscious; he never, we think, approached clamor.

"Had the Dartmoor Shepherd himself been appointed Munitioner-in-Chief, we should have had millions of fresh shells. Set Lord Derby's feat by the side of Mr. Lloyd George's and consider them both coolly. Decidedly one prefers Lord Derby as a business man to Mr. Lloyd George in that capacity. Eloquence is not Lord Derby's metier. It is Mr. Lloyd George's: different men, different manners.

"To make Mr. Lloyd George Prime Minister would, we are absolutely certain, be a most disastrous adventure. We hope Conservatives, at any rate, and people detached from party will not do more than play with the thought, and the less they play with it the better. It would not be so disastrous to Conservatism; that is *not* what we are thinking of at all; for we grant that Mr. Lloyd George is not out for party gain today. It would be disastrous to the nation generally.

"The country wants a far steadier and more steadying man than Mr. Lloyd George has ever shown himself, or is ever in the least likely to show himself. He is quicksilver; it wants at this grave time a very different metal from that. The Conservatives must not, cannot, and will not have Mr. Lloyd George leader."

Wanted—Supporters!

"It is hard to see from what quarter Mr. Lloyd George, if he were to break away, would get a Parliamentary majority," adds the *Sunday Times*. "He might find an ally in Sir Edward Carson, who would bring his faithful Ulstermen with him, and if he took a certain number of Unionist Ministers out of the Cabinet at the same time he would receive some Unionist support; but unless Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Lansdowne, and Mr. Balfour follow him, he cannot expect the united assistance of the Unionist Party. On the other hand, he would have to face the opposition of the Labor Party, the Nationalists, who thoroughly distrust him, and the great majority of Liberals, whose allegiance to the Prime Minister is unshakable."

Character ◘ By Lyman P. Powell

(Dr. Powell is President of Hobart College and the following is taken from his annual address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Cornell University.)

Character is the power to stand alone even if all about you take another point of view.

Character is social grace. It is the ability ordinarily to get on with others, to turn the chance acquaintance into a real friend. It is no by-product of a model college to stand alone when there is no need. That is, in fact, merely an idiosyncrasy, having no connection with college and never a by-product of the model college.

Character is the ability to see the point of view of others, and a quick readiness to admit that one may possibly be wrong.

Character includes even tact and pleasant address and quick forgetfulness of untoward things. Hew to the line we must, to have the highest character, but, as has been truly hinted, there is no need to pick up chips.

Character includes the power to discriminate between good and evil, between the important and the trivial, between the service of others and the thought of self, between good citizenship and bad, or, as has too often been said with truth of college men, indifferent citizenship, between thoroughness and superficiality, between truth and falsehood.

An Interest in Life

Character gives an absorbing interest in life. It is one of the most important by-products of our best colleges that out of many interests in life the graduate chooses one and gives himself with a sense of proportion to that single interest.

No normal person can go through a modern college in these days and not get this feeling of absorption in one thing to the exclusion of many other things perhaps as important, but to which he can not devote himself without inviting the humorous counsel of Mr. Crothers that there are so many significant things in life today that we ought to concentrate on all.

One can be an optimist and yet make all these distinctions and hold in mind all these considerations, for optimism, after all, is trained forgetfulness of many things; it is the highest motive of real research; it is the emphasis of the true, the beautiful, the good.

I like to think of that wise woman who in giving counsel to a friend in need of it remarked: "I never pick up things that do not belong to me, not even slights."

Physical Training

Again, character is coming to be regarded as having a closer dependence than in the past on a properly trained body. The model college has no place for the "angirt loin," and President Foster, of Reed College, is entirely correct in a judgment to which we are trying to contribute both at Cornell and at Hobart—that everybody should have physical training.

Perhaps all institutions will one day agree to abolish intercollegiate sports. I am not yet ready to suggest that credit be given in the college curriculum for physical training, important as it is. I am impressed by the fact that men who have graduated recently seem physically more fit than earlier graduates. Statistics seem to justify this view. As much can meanwhile be gained in colleges with a history, if we think of physical development as a by-product, as though we give it college credit.

Why should we not? When we think deeply into the mysteries of life we find that all the things worth while are by-products. Did you ever know anybody to find happiness by seeking it? Duty done faithfully when sometimes weariness is the day's toll may lead on to that bright star in the sunset whose other name is joy; but whether it does or not, the duty must be done and every college should make sure that among its many important by-products is the training of the body as a proper setting for the higher life and an aid to the achievement of the same.

King Constantine's Chief Adviser

That King Constantine of Greece has a will of his own that is not to be thwarted by such trifling obstacles as a Constitution and a treaty of alliance has been one of the surprises of a war unparalleled in the number and diversity of its unexpected developments as in its magnitude; that his policy should have been as pro-German as it was possible to be without exposing his country to the vengeance of the Entente powers under the guns of whose fleets it lies has been another.

This turning from the powers who brought to Greece her independence and have consistently befriended her has been ascribed to various reasons. There is no reason to doubt that he is influenced in his views and sympathies by the Queen, a sister of the Kaiser, and her powerful family connections, but his leanings and the shaping of his dictatorial policy are not due to this alone.

As a matter of fact, his admiration for the German military power has for years been carefully fostered by a Greek statesman of German descent, who was one of the most valued advisers of his father, the late King George, has held the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs and has been former Premier Venizelos' most persistent opponent, Dr. George von Streit.

Dr. Streit is one of the most prominent figures in Greece where he had important banking interests. His father, who was Governor of the Bank of Greece, held office as Minister of Finance in the Zaimis Cabinet of 1897. Dr. Streit, who is a Professor of International Law at the University of Athens and a member of the Permanent Council of Arbitration at The Hague, was one year legal adviser to the Greek Foreign Office, and for a while was Minister of Foreign Affairs under the Premiership of M. Venizelos.

He has been Minister to Vienna and recently was Minister to Constantinople. He enjoys the high personal regard of the Kaiser, who in April, 1914, four months before the great war started, conferred upon him the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Red Eagle. In December, 1912, being then Minister to Vienna, he went to London with Venizelos and Skouloudis to attend the abortive Balkan peace conference.

It is this experienced statesman and diplomat, who enjoys the confidence of the Queen and the small, but powerful German coterie at Court, who has been largely, perhaps chiefly, instrumental in holding the King consistently to the course of neutrality between the German Charybdis and the Entente Scylla, regardless of treaty obligations, the will of the Greek people and the law of the land.

On the pretext of neutrality the King, advised by Dr. Streit, has been able to play for delay with the Entente powers with an ingenuity that has enraged the Entente Governments, but also has baffled them, being based on the right of Greece to remain aloof from the struggle, a right which the powers fighting the fight of international law have of course been bound to respect.

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Listening To the Manager Tell a Story — By Tad

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SAY JIM- I JUST HEARD A BEAR OF A STORY ABOUT A SQUAREHEAD IN COURT
THEY'RE TRYING TO FIND OUT WHAT HE DOES- GET ME- THEY ASK HIM WHAT HE DOES HE SAYS HE DOES WELL- THEY ASK HIM WHERE HE WORKS AN' HE SAYS IN A FACTORY-
SO THEY SAYS WHAT KIND OF A FACTORY AND HE SAYS OH A BIG FACTORY- FINALLY THE JUDGE LOSES HIS GOAT AND CHIRPS WHAT DO YOU MAKE THERE -
THE BOOB SAYS OH WHAT DO I MAKE - YES PIPES THE JUDGE WHAT DO YOU MAKE
OH BAWLS THE BOOB - I MAKE 11 BUCKS A WEEK
HA-HEE HEE OH HO - HA - HA HA HA -
HA-HA - HEE-HEE
HA-HAW - HAW HAW - THAT'S A PIP
OH WHAT A ROTTEN JOKE!! GOOD NIGHT!!
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Water and Some of Its Mysteries

By Garrett P. Serviss

"CAN you tell me why water expands when it goes below four degrees?—A. E. P."

I cannot, for to say that it is because at that temperature, four degree Centigrade above the freezing point, water attains its maximum density and minimum volume, i. e., weighs more bulk for bulk than at any other temperature, is merely to shift the question without offering any real explanation.

We simply know the extraordinary and anomalous fact that when water at zero temperature is heated it contracts instead of expanding, until it has risen to four degrees, when it suddenly reverses its conduct and begins to expand.

So, in sinking from a higher temperature, water contracts, in obedience to the ordinary law connecting temperature and volume, until it has descended to four degrees, when it immediately begins to expand, and that in the face of increasing cold.

The expansion continues down to the zero point, where the water attains about the same volume that it had at eight degrees above zero. But zero (Centigrade) is the freezing temperature, and as the water solidifies into ice it remains lighter bulk for bulk, than unfrozen, liquid water, and consequently rises to the top and forms a roof there. The volume of a pound of ice is about one-eleventh larger than that of a pound of water.

Experiment has shown that the freezing point of water is slightly lowered by pressure. This fact explains why hard-hearted boys can, by squeezing turn snowballs into bullets of ice that strike with the impact of stones. The pressure causes a partial melting of the snow which, as the ball is compacted, refreezes into ice.

Ice is a crystalline body. One of the most beautiful of all the graphic experiments with which Professor Tyndall used to delight his audiences at his lectures on popular science was that in which he placed a slab of ice in the beam from an electric lamp, and projected its image upon a screen. As the ice slowly melted in the rays, gradually there appeared upon the screen a starry skeleton composed of the most beautiful crystalline forms intermingled in endless profusion, the inner frame-work upon which the molecular forces had built up the structure of the ice.

Water is not quite alone in its anomalous behavior near the solidifying point. Cast iron, for instance, and type metal, contract when melted, so that the solid will float in the liquid metal. But this is contrary to the general law, and the case of water is so immensely important in its consequences to us that the suggestion has even been made that it marks a providential arrangement for our especial benefit.

What some of the consequences are may be understood by considering what would happen if, suddenly, water should reverse its course and fall into the regular ranks. If it did—if ice became heavier than water—rivers and lakes would be frozen solid away down to the bottom, and the ocean itself would, in the course of time, be turned into a solid mass of ice!

There would be some melting at the surface in the warmer seasons, but only pools of shallow water would be formed on the vast frozen level, and eventually there might be no warm seasons, because the freezing up of such immense masses of water would probably create glacial conditions all over the earth's surface, snow would fall universally, as long as any considerable degree of moisture was maintained in the air by evaporation from the ice-fields, until solid land and solid sea alike were buried under immense niveous blankets such as that which mantles the frozen Antarctic continent!

If we can imagine life surviving at all, it would for a short time present the spectacle of shivering, shelterless and starving animals wandering in glacial winds over the hopeless expanses of lifeless white, the herbiverous species vainly seeking food, and the carnivorous fighting over them in the madness of inanition, while the last representative of man, returned to his original wildness and brutality, would mingle in the maniacal struggle, with all the advantages acquired in thousands of years of growing civilization concentrated in one desperate battle to prolong a miserable existence on a glaciated world.

The curtain would fall upon drifting snows swiftly hiding the motionless dark specks which had filled the once sunny earth with animated beauty.

I have mentioned the fact that the freezing point of water is lowered by pressure; it is also lowered by the presence of certain impurities. Because of the salt which it contains, the freezing point of sea-water is about 28 degrees below that of fresh water. One consequence is that the abysmal depths of the ocean are very cold, although not frozen and that sea-water ice begins to form at the bottom, in shallow seas, and then rises. Not all sea ice forms at the bottom, for the freezing, begun along the shores, will extend outward, but the fact that at a distance from land ice comes up from the bottom to form a covering at the surface is shown by what happens in the narrow northern seas, where the fishermen when, at the beginning of Winter, they see little glittering disks of ice, like jelly fish, rising out of the cold depths, make straightway for harbor, knowing that soon a coating of ice will form on the sea in which they might be frozen fast if they remained.

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It is an Ideal Milk for infants and children because Safety First is the law of Production. It is this that makes it Safety First for Grocers. It is an insurance of a Perfect Food, the most important article in the dietary of the world, for young and old. Can be recommended for all Household Purposes where Milk is required.
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Keep on the Line of Safety
BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.
"Leaders of Quality"
Connell Bros. Co., Distributors

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WHEN A
GAS FIRE OR RADIATOR CAN BE HIRED
FROM THE GAS COMPANY
AT 50 CENTS PER MONTH.
They are artistically perfect and scientifically correct.
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Obtainable Everywhere
Sustains your Strength—Aids Appetite and Digestion

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$50.
Chartered	£52.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 187½ N.
Cathay, ordy.	2.80 B.
Cathay, pref.	6.80.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$415.
North China	Tls. 182½.
Union of Canton	$950.
Yangtsze	$250 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$152½ B.
Hongkong Fire	$410.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128.
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	93s. 6d.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 16 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 54.
Kochien	Tls. 22 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11¾.
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 1¾ B.
Raub	Tls. 3.35.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$81.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 60 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls.92½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	$76 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 106.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 105.
Wei-hai-wei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$7.10 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 66 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 140 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 111.
International	Tls. 75½.
International Pref.	Tls.76.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 78.
Soy Chee	Tls. 42 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 88 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13.10 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5.80.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 111.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$131½ B.
Green Island	$10 S.
Langkats	Tls. 38 Sa.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$16¼ B.
Llewellyn	$62½.
Lane, Crawford	$97 B.
Moutrie	$38 N.
Watson	$6¾ B.
Weeks	$19 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 17½ Sa.
Amherst	Tls. 2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 15¾ Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6.95.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 46.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2.10 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 7½.
Bute	Tls. 2 Sa.
Chemor United	Tls. 2½.
Chempedak	Tls. 18.
Cheng	Tls. 5.35.
Consolidated	Tls. 5 Sa.
Dominion	Tls. 17½ Sa.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 13½.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 28.
Kamunting	Tls. 13½.
Kapala	Tls. 1.55.
Kapayang	Tls. 20.
Karan	Tls. 19¾.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 16¼.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 26¼.
Padang	Tls. 19.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 15½ S.
Permata	Tls. 7¼.
Repah	Tls. 2 S.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.35 Sa.
Seekee	Tls. 11.35.
Semambu	Tls. 2.35.
Senawang	Tls. 25.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 5½.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7½.
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 3 S.
Sungala	Tls. 3¼.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 17 S.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8¾.
Taiping	Tls. 3¼.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 12½.
Tebong	Tls. 33 Sa.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.80.
Ziangbe	Tls. 8½ Sa.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 160 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 16 B.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 93 Sa.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 32 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 95 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 300.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398

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FLOUR OUTLOOK GOOD IN SPITE OF INACTIVITY

Prices Go Down Slightly But Wholesalers Are Optimistic

Tokio, January 22.—The flour market here remains inactive but prospects are healthy. The wholesale dealers expected that rice would be dearer in the new year and that flour would be higher. But in reality, there has been no conspicuous advance in the rice market since new year, and there is even a sign of relaxation. Therefore, wheat is comparatively cheap in the provinces. The flour mills, therefore, were compelled a few days ago to reduce the standard quotation by 5 sen to 2.80 yen. This has brought about a relaxation in the flour market in general, and the transactions in the market are now going on at prices 7 or 8 sen cheaper than the companies' standard quotation. Nevertheless, the wholesale dealers working under the impression that there will be no setback in the rice market in the near future, offers for February or March delivery are being made at the same price as that of the companies. Turning to the prospects on the foreign markets, it is reported that the American market is hardening and with the ships scarce import remains impossible, while orders from Chosen, China, Java and Manila are being received though these orders are mostly for small amounts ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 bags. These orders have since the New Year reached nearly 30,000 bags, and owing to this demand for export, it is expected that the stock of wheat and flour will be found to be scarce in the home market. Such being the case, the future prospects are strong and it is even expected that prices will soar still higher should the rice market once present an upward move.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, January 28, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Trams "B" Tls. 93.00
Butes Tls. 2.00
Dominions Tls. 17.50
Samagagas Tls. 1.85
Tebongs Tls. 33.00

Direct Business Reported:

Langkats Tls. 38.00
Almas Tls. 17.50
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.75
Chemors Tls. 2.50
Consolidated Tls. 5.00
Ziangbes Tls. 8.50
Java Consolidated Tls. 25.00

Sharebrokers Association

Transactions

Shanghai, January 28, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Consolidateds Tls. 5.00 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 4.90 cash
Kotas Tls. 15.00 cash
Kotas Tls. 14.50 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.70 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.25 cash
Tebongs Tls. 33.00 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 8.50 cash

Direct

Tebongs Tls. 34.00 cash
Samagagas Tls. 1.37½ cash
Consolidateds Tls. 4.95 cash
Langkats Tls. 38.00 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.50 cash
Chengs Tls. 5.10 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 8.75 cash

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.

Subscribed Capital . . . . Tls. 500,000.00
Paid Up Capital. . . . . Tls. 50,000.00

A British Company

Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment and Annuity Policies at current rates.

Assurance Fund
(31-3-'15) Tls. 9,069,647.72

Assurances in force exceed
Tls. 31,760,000.00

Head Office—SHANGHAI

Agencies throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, January 27.—Following are today's rubber prices:—

Plantation, First Latex:

Spot: 3s. 1d. to 3s. 1⅛d. Paid.

April to June delivery: 3s. 1⅛d. to 3s. 2d. Paid and Buyers.

Tendency of market: Irregular but Closing steady.

Last Quotation, London, January 26:—

Spot: 3s. 4d. to 3s. 5d. Paid.

April to June delivery: 3s. 4⅛d. Paid and Sellers.

Tendency of market: Flat, with little doing.

PIECE GOODS MARKET

Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co., Ltd., write as follows in their weekly piece goods market report:—

Local Market.—Prices here are advancing satisfactorily and with a little pressure, backed up by threats of cancellation if goods purchased are not cleared before the end of the year, has brought about a brisk clearance during the past week. The dealers are handling mostly bargains and they know it, so do not wish to run any risk of reprisals, and thus they are finding means of paying up, and we expect the annual settlement on Wednesday next will be a very clean one, and it will be found that our native friends engaged in the Piece Goods trade have netted goodly sums of money. Exchange is again helping out a lot of things that at one time seemed to give promise of heavy losses, and all that would appear to be necessary to assure prosperity is a clear political atmosphere. The agitations that are taking place in various provinces, against the Monarchy, are apparently having some effect in Peking, and the ceremony of crowning the President of China, as Emperor, has been indefinitely postponed, which may help to quieten things down somewhat and assure a joyful and peaceful observance of the New Year ceremonies.

Yarn.—Just at the close of the week a fairly strong demand has developed itself and a few thousand bales of Japanese yarn have been traded at cheap prices. For Indian sorts, holders have not been so willing to part, and business has been restricted until today, when some one thousand bales have been sold. In Local Spinnings there has been no movement.

American Goods.—A little life has been shewn by the Tientsin buyers, and it is said about 2,000 bales of Sheetings and light Shirtings have changed ownership, but the prices paid are not very satisfactory, although no doubt they will be helped out considerably by exchange. The exchange rate in Newchwang is N. Tls. 1,234—1,000 Shanghai Tls.

NEW U. S. INCOME RULING

Dividends Must Be Paid On in Year They Are Declared

Washington, December 23.—Secretary McAdoo today approved a new ruling in regard to taxable incomes as follows:

"Cash dividends or their equivalent paid from the net earnings or the established surplus or undivided profits of corporations, joint stock companies or associations, and insurance companies, if declared and paid on or after March 1, 1913, constitute taxable income in the hands of shareholders or beneficiaries when received, and should be returned when the total net income of any individual is in excess of $20,000, inclusive of such dividends, and the additional tax should be paid thereon as on income for the year in which such dividends were received, without regard to the period in which the profits or surplus were earned or the period during which they were carried as surplus or undivided profits in the treasury or on the books of the corporations.

"Stock dividends paid from the net earnings or the established surplus or undivided profits of corporations, joint stock companies or associations, and insurance companies, are held to be the equivalent of cash, and to constitute taxable income under the same conditions as cash dividends."

GERMAN MUNITIONS PROFITS

The American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin says that the Krupp Company, the Great German manufacturers of munitions of war, will increase its capital stock from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 gold. It is stated that the output has trebled in the last year, and that net earnings were $28,000,000 as against $13,000,000 in the preceding year.

SHIP CHARTER RATES ARE STILL SOARING

One Vessel, Worth 90,000 Yen Recently, Now Chartered For 320,000 Yen

Tokio, January 22.—The charter rate is still rising. Quite recently, it rose to 14 yen per ton, yet there are few ships available for charter. It is said in shipping circles that the charter of a 7,000 ton vessel requires 90,000 yen per month, an advance 10 times higher than the rate ruling before the war. Consequently, the price of ships is extremely dear. The Wada Maru (4,000 tons), which was recently sold by Yamashiro and Co. to Murai and Co. was a "lame duck" valued at less than 90,000 yen prior to the war, fetched 560,000 yen. Moreover, that vessel is now reported to have been chartered by another party at 320,000 yen a year.

Another report says that the scarcity of ships is common to all routes. Several foreign firms are looking for ships to charter at a rate between 25, and 26 shillings, but none are available at that rate, the shipowners mostly insisting on from 28 to 30 shillings. American freight rates are dear. The rate for rails between San Francisco and Dairen is 60 yen, and oil between New York and the Far East $1.30 per case. The scarcity of ships has resulted in a congestion of cargo.

In view of the scarcity of vessels which has caused no small inconvenience to trade the Tokio Asahi says that shipping circles blame the Government for the lack of prudence in the administration in shipping affairs. It is said that over 300,000 tons of Japanese vessels owned by individuals are being chartered and exclusively used in Europe, and these Japanese vessels are doing no service for Japanese trade in such an important time of national need. If there is any means by which these vessels, mostly registered in Dairen, can be forced into the Japanese trade, it would nodoubt be a great help for Japan's coastwise and foreign trade. In England, the Asahi, reports, a law was issued recently that the British ships leaving home must have a British port as their terminal except under special permit to the contrary. While it may be questioned whether it is advisable to follow the British legislation it cannot be denied (says the Asahi) that Government should adopt necessary steps to concentrate Japanese ships which are now trading in foreign waters.

JAPANESE SHARE IN HANKOW PHONE DEAL

Joint Firm Is Awarded Work In Outport, Is Report

Tokio, January 22.—It is reported that the contract for a loan for the telephone works of Hankow was signed between the Sino-Japanese Industrial Company and the Department of Communications in Peking on the 18th inst. In this connection, it is to be explained that the telephone works in China were formerly under the control of the local authorities, but quite recently it was decided that they be transferred to the directand uniform control of the central government. The new regime deemed it necessary that the city be furnished with telephone conveniences, and decided to put the work in hand at once. There has for some time been competion among contractors, foreign and Japanese, for the supply, of materials and for the construction works, and the Sino-Japanese Industrial Company's tender has now been accepted. Though the above company has obtained the tender, the work will actually be carried out by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. The terms of the contract for materials and works is 1,000,000 yen, the works to be completed in two years. Payment of the above 1,000,000 yen will be made in 10 years' instalments bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum. Payment is guaranteed by the Department of Communication.

A BILLION DOLLARS IN GOLD

The appeal made by the Government to the French people asking, on patriotic grounds, that they surrender their hoarded gold for notes in order to strengthen the Government's financial position, has resulted in raising the gold stock of the Bank of France to $1,000,000,000. The public turned in $260,000,000 of gold in less than six months, and the yellow metal is still flowing in rapidly, more than $12,000,000 having been exchanged for notes in one week recently.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 28, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.75
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash per tael	1828
Sovereigns:	
buying rate @ 2-7⅝ Tls.	7.59
Exch. @ 73—Mex. $	10.39
Peking Bar	388
Native Interest	.02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	26 11/16d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London Fr.	27.95
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T. $	4.76⅞
Consols £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-7⅝
London	Demand	2-7 11/16
India	T.T.	195¾
Paris	T.T.	366½
Paris	Demand	367
Hamburg	T.T.	—
Hamburg	Demand	—
New York	T.T.	62½
New York	Demand	62⅝
Hongkong	T.T.	74½
Japan	T.T.	80
Batavia	T.T.	143

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	2-8⅝
London	4 m-s. Docy.	2-8¾
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	2-8 15/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	2-9 1/16
Paris	4 m-s.	385
Hamburg	4 m-s.	—
New York	4 m-s.	66

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JANUARY

£1—	Hk. Tls.	7.02
Hk. Tls. 1—	Francs.	3.92
,, ,, 1—	Marks.	2.94
Gold $ 1—	Hk. Tls.	1.48
Hk. Tls. 1—	Yen.	1.34
,, ,, 1—	Rupees.	2.14
,, ,, 1—	Roubles.	2.28
,, ,, 1—	Mex. $.	1.50

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, Exchange Quotations

On Germany—		
Tel. Transfers	370½	nom.
Demand	271	,,
Bank Drafts, 4 m-s.	272½	,,
Credits, 4 m-s.	—	
Docy. Bills, 4 m-s.	316½	
Docy. Bills, 6 m-s.	319½	

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange Bank of China (Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.75
Chinese Dollars, 72.6625
On Peking, Demand, 106⅛
On Tientsin, Demand, 106⅜
On Newchwang, Demand, 81 7/16
On Hankow, Demand, 103⅜
On Chungking, Demand, 108½
On Nanchang, Demand, 73¾
On Foochow, Demand, 96 1/16
On Amoy, Demand, 71⅝
On Swatow, Demand, 96⅝
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 62¾
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72¼
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 87⅛

January 28, 1916.

CLOSE BIG WHEAT DEAL

Melbourne, December 25.—A wheat deal just completed with the British and French governments involves nearly $15,000,000 and the price is above 5 shillings a bushel. A sale has also been made to Italy. A cargo for South Africa has brought the record price of 5 shillings 5 pence.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, January 27.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 23 per cent.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, January 27.—Today's cotton prices are as follows:—

Mid-Americans, Spot .... 8s. 08d.
March-April ..... 7.s. 79d.
October-November ..... 7s. 31d.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for January 27 was 180 tons."

British Government and U. S. Shares

By Geoffrey Marks, F.I.A.,
(*Chairman of the Life Offices' Association*)

London, December 15.—It is necessary that the Government should have complete control of the securities which it is to use. The scheme is, therefore, first and foremost, one of purchase.

The Government will buy all suitable American or Canadian securities, paying for them the middle market price of the day. Payment will not be made in cash but in British Government Exchequer Bonds having a currency of five years and paying during that period 5 per cent. interest. There will be no deduction from the purchase money for brokerage, commission, or stamps.

Suitable securities are those which are authorised as investments for American savings banks, or which are ordinarily accepted by American bankers as security for loans. They must be American dollar securities or Canadian dollar securities dealt in the American markets. Some American and Canadian securities are sterling securities with an alternative value in dollars at a fixed rate of exchange. Such securities will be accepted if otherwise suitable. Should any holder of securities be in doubt whether they meet the requirements of the Government he can send in a list of them and the Government will select those which are suitable.

The Purchase Price

The price is the middle market price in America on the day of purchase. If there is any difficulty in establishing this price from the recognised sources it will be a matter for agreement between the seller and the Government. Most people know that in dealing through the Stock Exchange they receive a lower price for a security when they sell it than they would pay for it if they were buying it. The middle price is the mean between the ordinary buying and selling prices, and is always higher than the selling price. A patriotic citizen who sells to the Government at middle price and without any of the ordinary charges is not only doing a service to the State but also doing extremely well for himself. The fact that the Government is dealing with him direct enables them to adoid the middleman's charges and to share his profit between them.

The seller of American securities also gets the advantage of the unfavorable exchange. This sounds paradoxical, but it is true. As explained in Column 6, Page 5, £100 is now worth only $473 in New York, instead of a normal $487. But the English owner of dollars (or dollar securities) who sells them at New York prices gets £100 for each $473. In ordinary times it would take about $487 to make up £100, and this difference is alone equal to an addition of nearly 3 points to the New York price.

And this is not all. The English owner of American bonds or other securities probably keeps them in England. If so and he sells them to America he has to pay the cost of shipping and insuring them, equal to nearly another point. If he sells to the Government he escapes this charge also. Again, owing to the prosperity of the United States, the prices of securities are higher than they have been for a long time, and the present is therefore a very good moment to sell. Finally, the seller is exchanging the security of an American railway or industrial undertaking, possibly yielding less than 5 per cent. at the price at which it was bought, for the infinitely better security of the British Government, returning 5 per cent. and backed by all the resources of the British Empire.

Great Advantages

The advantages of such a scheme, even to the expert owner of and dealer in American securities, are sufficiently great. But to the less experienced citizen they are immense. He gets the best possible price on sale and an immediate reinvestment of the proceeds in the best possible security without any charge and, it is to be hoped, with very little trouble.

There are two or three points for the Government to consider. First, they will get much better results out of the scheme if they offer brokers and bankers a small commission in order to cover the cost of bringing it to the notice of their clients. This commission should be paid on all securities lodged through brokers and bankers, whether they are to be sold or lent to the Government.

Secondly, if sellers are to avoid delay and the Government loss they must secure the help and advice of experts in the American security market. Such experts are to be found not in the banks or the Stock Exchange but in the offices of American bond-dealers. Thirdly, but this is a minor point, the Government must either issue Exchequer bonds for odd amounts or else make other arrangements for their payment.

The loan scheme is devised to enable the Government to use the securities deposited with it as collateral security for loans from bankers in America. It may possibly appeal more than the purchase scheme to the banks, insurance, and trust companies, who are the largest holders of American securities. Such institutions do not as a rule care to part with their securities except at their own time and on terms which they and their advisers consider desirable, having regard to a variety of considerations, of which they alone can estimate the weight. To them and to private persons similarly situated the loan scheme offers the following advantages:—

Extra ½ Per Cent.

(a) They are to receive an additional ½ per cent. per annum above the rate of interest yielded by the security until it is sold or returned to them.

(b) They retain in their own hands the right to sell the security at any time, either through the Government or otherwise, but they must undertake not to reinvest the money in America, but to remit it to England. (In certain cases this provision will not be enforced.) The proceeds of sale will be paid to the seller in sterling the exchange of the day. If the bonds are sold through the Government no brokerage will be charged.

(c) If the Government finds it necessary to sell securities lent to it, it is to have the right to do so, and in that case will pay the lender the middle price in New York, and in addition, 2½ per cent. on the proceeds of sale. No brokerage will be charged, and payment will be made in London in sterling at the exchange of the day.

(d) At the end of the period for which the securities are borrowed they are to be returned to the lender if unsold.

These are the main features of the borrowing scheme. There are minor details included in the Chancellor's statement which are of less importance. The loan of securities is to be for two years. Certificates of deposit, negotiable on the Stock Exchange, will be given for them, and there will be no additional liability for stamp duties.

The Lender Protected

Controversy has centred and will centre on condition (c), which gives to the Government the right of sale should necessity arise. But in this respect the lender is protected first by the right to buy the security himself if he wishes to retain it, and secondly by the margin of 2½ per cent. within which he is guarded against market fluctuations.

The Government has no intention of selling on its own initiative, unless it is unavoidable, but it would be manifestly imprudent to enter into large loan transactions with foreign bankers on pledged securities which the foreign bankers would know could not be realised by their debtor, the British Government. If the Government were to tie its hands by relinquishing its right of sale it would be in the power of the lending banks to squeeze it unmercifully on any renewal of its loans. On the other hand, the knowledge that its securities might be sold, and its loan paid off, if it required too harsh terms, would in itself deter any bank from attempting to exact them.

American bankers do not throw away first-class loan business when money is abundant, nor are they anxious to see large blocks of American securities forced on their market, with the result of producing an all-round depreciation. Indeed, since the outlines of the scheme were cabled to America one of its chief recommendations has been that it will tend to take off the market a large amount of bonds and shares.

Nor is the English depositor likely to be damnified. If he does not repurchase his securities himself and the Government sells them in New York he is in this position. He will receive the proceeds of sale plus 2½ per cent. in sterling here, with the benefit of exchange. He can repurchase his securities or similar ones here if they are available. If not he can do so in difficulties in remitting to America his bonus of 2½ per cent. will cover any consequent expense.

Chance To Buy Back

It must be remembered that only a serious "slump" would compel the American banks to call in loans and the British Government to realise securities. The depositor who wishes to retain his securities will therefore have the opportunity of repurchasing them at a lower price than that at which they were sold, or if the Government has sold them at the absolute bottom, then at a price, the lowest of a "slump," at which he should be only too glad to get them back, while he still retains his bonus of 2½ per cent. If they had remained in his own hands and unsold his loss from depreciation would have been the same, and he would have had no bonus. In fact, the Government will protect him against the worst results of a sudden crisis, a consideration of especial value to a private investor, and of no small advantage to large holders.

In a necessarily hasty review of the Chancellor's scheme it is probable that some objections have been overlooked, but the writer is convinced that the more it is examined the more it will commend itself to the public, as being prudent in the Government, and fair or even generous to the holder of American securities, for whose help the country asks. It is not often that there can occur such an opportunity of combining sound business with patriotism.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bankok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kulala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Taiping
Foochow	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tientsin
Yokohama	Hankow	New York

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	„ 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office. 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ld.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000.000
Silver	18,000,000
	$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: *HONGKONG*.

Court of Directors:
Hon. D. Landale, Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-	Sagon
Calcutta	Lumpur	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
Capital contributed by the Chinese Government	Kpg. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD
Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favorise le Development u Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.
HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun (Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Tientsin
	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen) o-A	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.
Paid-up Capital $100,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHUN,
General Manager. March 10, 1915.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up	U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	U.S. 4,210,000
	U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.
1-A, Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
1/3 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
7. French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	„ 20,000,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	500,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road,

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital— Glds.	50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund— Glds.	9,237,150 (about £769,763

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA.
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

J. R. DER KINDEREN.
Manager.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital	$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital	14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital	4,000,000.00
Liabilities	10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M.A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Taels and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tales or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

5471.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK

Founded in 1889. Shanghai. Founded in 1889.

Branches at

Berlin W., Unter den Linden 31.
Hamburg, Schauenburgerstrasse 24.

Calcutta	Kobe	Tsinanfu
Canton	Peking	Tsingtau
Hankow	Singapore	Yokohama
Hongkong	Tientsin	

Share Capital..... Tls. 7,500,000
Current accounts kept in Taels and Dollars.

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

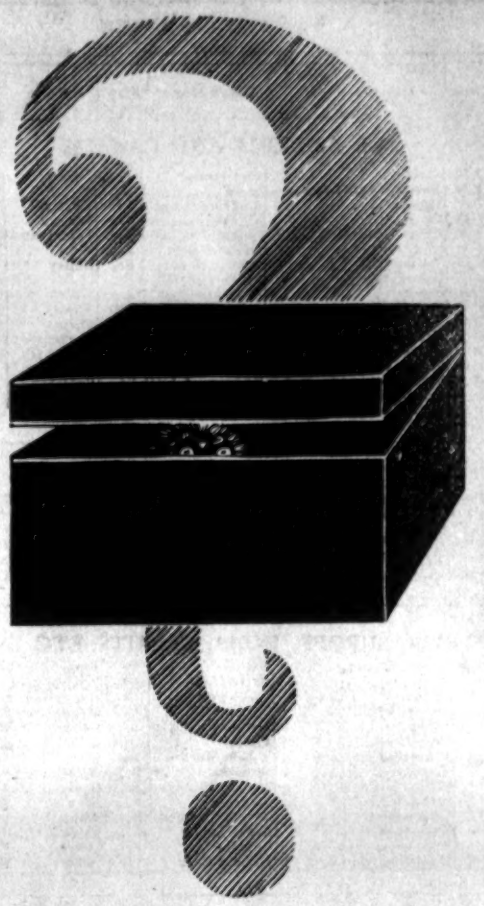
Telegraphic Address: Berlin, Hamburg: "Chinabank." Eastern branches: "Teutonia."

London Bankers
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Limited.
Deutsche Bank (Berlin) London Agency.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft
Dresdner Bank.

The following Banks and Banking houses are represented on the Board of Directors:
Bank fuer Handel and Industrie Berlin.
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Berlin
S. Bleichroeder, Berlin.
Deutsche Bank. Berlin.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft Berlin.
Dresdner Bank, Berlin.
Mendelssohn and Co., Berlin.
National Bank fuer Deutschland Berlin.
Jacob S. H. Stern, Frankfurt ..
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. and Co., Cologne
A Schaaffhausenscher Bankverein Cologne.
Bayerische Hypotheken and Wechselbank, Munich.

H. FIGGE,
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS

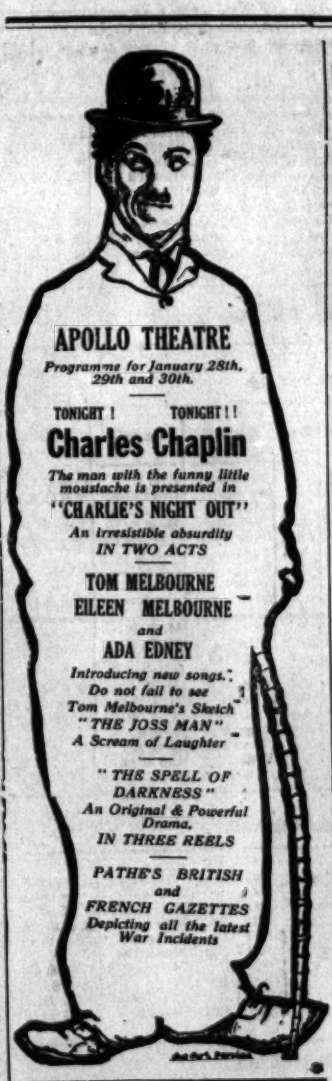


Commencing Monday, January 31st.

"THE BLACK BOX"

Gold Seal Special Feature in 15 Episodes—30 Parts.
The Most Extraordinary Serial Achievement ever known in the Film Business.
Story by
E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM
The World's Greatest Living Writer of Mystery Stories.

Conceived by master minds, produced on a colossal scale, the vast superiority of this marvellous serial marks the farthest advance in photo-play production. No such combination of world-known talent and unlimited resources has ever before been possible.



APOLLO THEATRE
Programme for January 28th, 29th and 30th.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!
Charles Chaplin
The man with the funny little moustache is presented in
"CHARLIE'S NIGHT OUT"
An irresistible absurdity
IN TWO ACTS

TOM MELBOURNE
EILEEN MELBOURNE
and
ADA EDNEY
Introducing new songs.
Do not fail to see Tom Melbourne's Sketch
"THE JOSS MAN"
A Scream of Laughter

"THE SPELL OF DARKNESS"
An Original & Powerful Drama.
IN THREE REELS

PATHE'S BRITISH and FRENCH GAZETTES
Depicting all the latest War Incidents

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st Jan., 1916

1.—Selection "LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE"
2.— "COCKATOOS AND CATS" Interesting
3.— "THE BLACK ENVELOPE" Adventure Drama, Three Parts
4.— MIGNON "Gavotte" A. Thomas
5.— "KING GEORGE'S VISIT TO FRANCE" Topical War Film
6.— "BIDONE'S DREAM" Comic
7.— "HIS TERRIBLE LESSON" Drama
8.— "FROLICSOME FLORRIE" Comic
9.— "MIDGETS ROMANCE" Comedy

TOWA THEATRE

Corner of Chapoo and Woochang Roads

PROGRAMME
For Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday.
(28th, 29th, 30th and 31st)

1.— *"Their First Divorce Case"* Interesting Comic
2.— *"Hot Bath"* Very Amusing Picture
3.— *"Indian Mail Robbery"* Good detective drama
4.— *"Conjurer's Triumph"* Comic (Max Linder)
5.— *"Eine Wohlverdiente lehre"* Interesting Comedy
6.— *"The Panther's Prey"* In two parts, Stirring Drama.

COMMENCING:
Friday, 28th January, 1916
And for Four Nights Only

WILL BE EXHIBITED
The Greatest of All Cinema Spectacles
BETROTHED
A remarkable production by Pasquali & Co., of Torino (Italy). A story of the Great Plague which scoured Europe in the Seventeenth Century, founded on Manzoni's Masterpiece.
IN SIX WONDERFUL ACTS
AT THE
VICTORIA THEATRE

The Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

COMMITTEE:

Sir E. D. Fraser, C.M.G., *President.*	
A. W. Burkill	E. V. Hobbs, M.R.C.V.S
L. Midwood	H. Tiefenbacher
E. O. Cumming	Capt. G. Rabier
Dr. H. Fresson	O. M. Green
E. R. Hooper	J. K. Tweed
Col. C. D. Bruce	
K. J. McEuen	

The Labour of other Charities is divided among many associations, but this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless dumb animals.

Those desirous of becoming members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is $2, will greatly oblige by forwarding same to undersigned, c/o Sun Insurance office.

D. V. WANOSTROCHT,
Acting Hon. Secretary & Treasur

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination.	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Jan 30	6.30*	Seattle	Awa Maru	Jap.	Isatsu	N. Y. K.
Feb 3	P.M.	New York via Cape	Indra	Br.		B & S
4	P.M	Vancouver	EmpressofJapan	Fr.	Hoperaft	C P R
7	1.00	Seattle	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	Tozawa	N. Y. K.
15	P.M	Frisco. via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am.	Thompson	C.M.S.S. Co
15	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. T. Co.
15	P.M.	Vancouver	Montcalm	Br.	Hailey	C P R
15		New York	St. Patrick	Br.		A. Tomes Co
27	noon	Seattle	Aki Maru	Jap.	Noma	N Y K
Mar 2	P.M.	New York	Indrasbamba	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
17	P.M.	San Francisco etc.,	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Wilmer	A T Co.
25	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	Davison	C. P R.
Apr. 7	P.M.	Vancouver	Empressof Japan	Br.	Hoperaft	C P R
17	P.M.	Frisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am	Thompson	C.M.S.S. Co
22	M.N.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C P R
28	P.M.	Vancouver	Montcalm	Br.	Hailey	C. P R.
June 24	P.M.	Frisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am.	Thompson	C.M.S.S. Co
FOR JAPAN PORTS						
Jan 29	6.00*	Nagasaki Moji	hikugo Maru	Jap	Akamatsu	N. Y. K.
29	6.00*	Kobe Yokohama	Miyazaki Maru	Jap.	[illegible]anaka	N. Y. K
30	noon	Kobe Yokohama	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Vallat	Cie M M
31	9.00*	Moji, Kobe	Japan	Br.	[illegible]eddon	D. Sassoon
Feb 1	8.00*	Na saki	Yamashiro M	Jap.	[illegible]udzuki	N. Y. K.
4	P.M.	Nagsaki, Kobe	EmpressofJapan	Br.	Hoperaft	C P R
FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.						
Jan 30	A.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Nellore	Fr.	King	P. & O.
30	D.L.	Liverpool	Atreus	Br.	Williamson	[illegible] & S
31	P.M.	Genoa	Glenlogan	Br.	Henderson	Glen Line
Feb 2	P.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Cordillera	Fr.	Mages	Cie M. M.
2	D.L.	London	Helenus	Br.	Baker	B & S
2		Batavia etc.	Tjikini	Dut.	Lap	R-G F. Co
6	noon	Marseilles via Cape	Asuta Maru	Jap.	Satoh	N. Y. K.
7		Bombay	Sardinia	Br.	Jeffery	P. & O.
10		Genoa, London	Mongara	Br.	Drake	P & O
15	D.L.	Liverpool	Pingsuey	Br.	Brown	B. & S.
16	D.L.	Liverpool	Knight Companion	Br.	Kendall	B. & S.
16		Marseilles etc.,	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Vallat	Cie M M
20		Bombay	Namur	Br.	Collyer	P & O
20	11 00*	Marseilles via Cape	Hitachi Maru	Jap.	Satoh	N Y K
FOR SOUTHERN PORTS						
Jan 30	D.L	Stow, H'kong, C'ton	Choysang	Br.	Holmwood	J. M. & Co.
30	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	China	Am.	Thompson	C.M.S.S. Co
30	D.L	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	Tuebben	B. & S.
30	A.M	Swatow	Hoosang	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.S.N.Co
30	A.M	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtah	Chi.	Stewart	C.M.S.N.Co
31	4.00	Ningpo	Chongking	Br.	McIntosh	B. & S
Feb 1	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A T. Co
1	D.L	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	Eady	B. & S
1	D.L	Amoy, Swatow.	Holhow	Br.	Ritchie	B. & S.
1	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Kiukiang	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
3	D.L	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	Williams	B. & S.
16	P.M.	Hongkong	Nippon Maru	Jap.	Smith	A. Tdg. Co
FOR NORTHERN PORTS						
Jan 29	D.L.	Tientsin	Kwangping	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.
29		Dalny	Ishin Maru	Jap.	Tanaka	S M R
29	D.L.	Tsingtau	Lienshing	Br.	Carle	J. M & Co.
29		Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br	Macfarlane	K. M. A.
Feb 1	8.0*	Dalny	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	Satoh	S. M. R.
FOR RIVER PORTS						
Jan 29	M.N	Hankow, etc.,	Ngankin	Br.	Wavell	B. & S.
29	M.N	do	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	Takano	N. K. K.
29	M.N	do	Changon	Br.	Tindall	G & Co.
30	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	McIlwain	C.M.SN.Co.
31	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	Jackson	J. M. & Co.
31	M.N	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	Wade	C.M.SN.Co.
31	M.N.	do	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	Takeshita	N K K
Feb 1	M.N.	do	Yachang Maru	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.
1	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	Pickard	B. & S
1	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	Sellar	J. M. & Co.
2	M.N.	do	Siangyang M.	Jap.	Scott	N. K. K.
2	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	Somm'ville	B. & S
4	M.N.	do	Luanyi	Br.	Frazier	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Jan 28	Ningpo	Chongking	1084	Br.	McIntosh	B. & S.	C.N.G.W.
Jan 28	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2181	Chi	Ed. ren	Ningshao	N.S.C.W.
Jan 28	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	Murray	Ningshao	[illegible]
Jan 28	Hankow	Pingsuey	1892	Br.	Cunningham	B. & S.	C N W
Jan 28	Foochow	Heimming	1429	Chi.	Mcclanon	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W
Jan 28	Japan	Fukuju Maru	1243	Jap.	Kokobu	M B K	
Jan 28	Japan	No lore	4 6[illegible]	Br.	King	P & O	
Jan 28	Japan	Daingenzan M.	140	Jap.	Tanaka	M. B. K.	
Jan 28	Hongkong	Shiyo Maru	Yoko	Jap.	Bent	[illegible]	O W S B
Jan 28	Ningpo	Foochow	1290	Br.	Speed	[illegible]	
Jan 28		Gemini	868	Br.	Jones	M. B. K.	
Jan 28	Japan	Sevropol	686	Rus	Boyko	M. B. K.	
Jan 28	Kiaochow	Hiroda Maru	340	Jap.	Hagihara	S. [illegible] R Co.	
Jan 28		Ninjo Maru	970	Jap.	Kawamoto	Suzuki	
Jan 28	Hongkong	Awa Maru	39[illegible]	Jap	Hori	N Y. K.	W S W
Jan 28	Hankow	Changon	128[illegible]	Br.	Tindall	G. & Co.	N S C W.
Jan 28	Japan	Javary	789	Am.	Bullock	A. T. & Co	
Jan 28	Hankow	[illegible]ping	981	Chi.	Rogers	B. & S.	
Jan 28	Hankow	Ngankin	1719	Br.	[illegible]vell	B. & S.	
Jan 28	Hongkong	Andre Lebon		Fr.	Vallat	Cie M M	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 28	Hankow, etc.	Tachi Maru	1285	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.
28	w.h.w. Ch'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	1073	Br.	Harris	B. & S.
28	Hankow, etc.,	Kianghsia	2101	Chi.	Milligen	C.M.S N Co
28	Japan	Santo Maru	2071	Jap.	Shinohara	N Y K
28	Swatow	Yusang	1122	Br.	Campbell	J M. & Co
28	Tsingtau	Telena	3124	Br.	Whi e	B. & S.
28	Ningpo	Chongking	1650	Br.	McIntish	B. & S.
29	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	Edgren	N. S N. Co

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 28	San Francisco	Chiyo Maru	3428	Jap.	Greene	A. T. & Co.
28	Kiaochow	Lienshing	1049	Br.	Carle	J M. & Co.
28	Japan	Chikugo Maru	1446	Jap.	Asamatsu	N. Y. K.
28	Hankow, etc.,	Tatsu Maru	1415	Jap.	Yasaki	N. K. k.
28	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	1758	Br.	Christie	J. M. & Co.
28	Hankow, etc.	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	Murray	N S N Co
28	Chinwangtao	Kaiping	1605	Br.	Waggott	K.M.A.
28	Tientsin	Kwangping	1235	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.
28	Tsingtau, Dalny	Kobe Maru	1623	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R. Co

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B N B	Dec. 29	Nagasaki	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	313	Fewel
1 c	Jan. 7	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
9 p	Oct. 31	Yangtze	Helena	Am g-b.	1897	12	207	Brotherton

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Antilochus	Jan. 5
City of Colombo	Jan. 23
Harima Maru	Dec. 18
Kamo Maru	Dec. 12
Kashima Maru	Dec. 26
Kioto	Dec. 14
Lycaon	Dec. 18
Mishima Maru	Jan. 9
Peleus	Dec. 31
Pyrrhus	Dec. 8
Suwa Maru	Jan. 23
Tydeus	Jan. 16
Yangtsze	Jan. 23

For Marseilles, etc.

Athos	Jan. 8
Polynesien	Dec. 8
Porthos	Jan. 26
Taki Maru	Jan. 19

For Bombay

Kashmir**	Jan. 24
Nankin**	Dec. 26
Novara**	Jan. 10

For Vancouver, etc.

Chicago Maru	Dec. 5
Ide Maru	Jan. 13
Javary	Jan. 25
J. A. Moffett	Jan. 5
Sado Maru	Jan. 20
Shimpo Maru	Dec. 10
Tamba Maru	Dec. 19
Yokohama Maru	Dec. 28

For New York

Daylight S.V.	Nov. 9
Inverclyde	Nov. 28
Skipton Castle	Jan. 22
Tuscan Prince	Jan. 26

For San Francisco, etc.

Bessie Dollar	Jan. 23
Manila Maru	Dec. 24
Panama Maru	Dec. 16
Shinyo Maru	Jan. 1
Tacoma Maru	Jan. 16
Tenyo Maru	Dec. 3

For Copenhagen

Madala	Nov. 24
Yeddo	Nov. 21

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

	Sailed	*Due
Alcinous	Jan. 1	Feb. 16
Benalder	Dec. 4	Jan. 30
Benarty	Dec. 20	Feb. 10
Demodocus	Jan. 8	Feb. 18
Fushimi Maru	Jan. 15	Feb. 23
Glenstrae	Dec. 1	Feb. 28
Helenus	Nov. 27	Jan. 29
Hirano Maru	Jan. 29	Mar. 10
Karmala	Dec. 11	Jan. 30
Kitano Maru	Jan. 4	Feb. 11
Katori Maru	Feb. 4	Mar. 24
Keemun		Mar. 4
Knight Companion	Nov. 27	Jan. 29
Laertes	Nov. 20	Feb. 8
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Feb. 1
Malta**	Feb. 5	Mar. 16
Miyazaki Maru	Dec. 18	Jan. 28
Monmouthshire	Dec. 5	Jan. 30
Namur**	Jan. 13	Feb. 3
Nankin**	Jan. 27	Feb. 17
Nagoya	Feb. 5	Mar. 23
Nore	Dec. 24	Feb. 10
Novara**	Feb. 10	Mar. 2
Pingsuey	Dec. 3	Jan. 31
rostesilaus		Feb. 2
Rhesus	Dec. 26	Feb. 4
Telamachus	Oct. 30	Jan. 30
Teiresias	Jan. 18	Feb. 25
Teucer	Jan. 29	Mar. 26

FROM CALCUTTA

Japan	Jan. 7	Jan. 29

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Aki Maru	Jan. 11	Feb. 8
Empress of Japan	Jan. 1	Feb. 4
Monteagle	Jan. 5	Feb. 18
Tamba Maru	Jan. 25	Feb. 22

FROM NEW YORK

City of Baroda	Nov. 20	Feb. 10
City of Bristol	Nov. 25	Feb. 29
Denbigh Hall	Dec. 18	Feb. 29
Egremont Castle	Nov. 6	Feb. 5
Grena	Nov. 24	Jan. 30
Indra	Nov. 20	Jan. 30
Indrawadi	Dec. 30	Feb. 28
Indraghiri	Dec. 17	Feb. 15
Kansas	Oct. 27	Feb. 8
Kathlamba	Oct. 23	Jan. 30
Lincluden	Dec. 25	Jan 30
Prometheus	Nov. 27	Jan. 30
Royal Prince	Jan. 10	Mar. 15
St. Patrick	Oct. 24	Jan. 30
Tottori Maru	Dec. 24	Jan. 30
Welsh Prince	Nov. 12	Jan. 30

FROM MARSEILLES

Amazone	Jan. 24	Feb. 24
Atlantique	Jan. 9	Feb. 10

FROM GOTHENBURG

Chile	Dec. 8	Feb. 15
Japan	Dec. 2	Feb. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

Canada Maru	Feb. 8	Mar. 16
Mexico Maru	Jan. 11	Feb. 15
Nippon Maru	Jan. 22	Feb. 30
Panama Maru	Jan. 7	Feb. 1
Shinyo Maru	Feb. 9	Mar. 17
Tenyo Maru	Jan. 8	Feb. 18

*Due dates approximate

**Transhipment from Colombo

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangyung, Capt. W. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passages apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The str. Kwangtah, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG via MANILA.—The str. Tenyo Maru, Capt. S. Togo, will leave on Tuesday, February 1, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

HONGKONG.—The str. Nippon Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Wednesday, February 16. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Administration s.s. Kwangping will be despatched on January 29. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, No. 1, Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kaiping will be despatched on Jan. 29. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, No. 1, Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will be despatched on Friday, January 28. Passengers booked to all points in America and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Company, Agents.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will be despatched on Friday, January 28. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Co., Agents.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Knight Companion left Hongkong for Shanghai at 2 p.m. on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinyu left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing will leave Tientsin for Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kaiping, left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The B.-I. s.s. Japan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday, the 25th instant, and is expected to arrive at the Shanghai and Hongkew wharf this morning.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Helenus from Japan will arrive at Shanghai on the 30th instant.

The Glen Line s.s. Glenlogan, for Genoa, left Vladivostock for Shanghai direct on Thursday, the 27th, and is due here on the 31st instant.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Yamashiro Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. wharf today about 7 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Tuesday, February 1.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Indra left Dalny yesterday for Shanghai at noon.

Passengers Arrived

Per T.K.K. s.s. Chiyo Maru:—Mr. R. S. Anderson, Mr. J. Bradley, Mr. E. H. Beaumont, Mrs. E. H. Beaumont, Miss Cheung Yu-cheng, Master Cheung Yu-yun, Mr. R. D. Harvey, Mrs. R. D. Harvey, Mrs. O. M. Harvey, Mrs. Hung Yuen-lin, Mr. K. Y. Kwang, Mr. Li Chor-chi, Mr. Lau Queng-chung, Mrs. E. McAdam, Mr. Ong Yu-joe, Mr. K. P. Pau, Mr. A. D. Parker, Mr. H. G. Reed, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mrs. V. Taylor, Mr. T. H. P. Sailer, Mrs. T. H. P. Sailer, Miss Sailer, Mr. Wong Yick-sam, Mr. Young Yick-chor. In transit:—Rev. N. Gonzales, Monsignor Petrelli, Mr. A. Watson, Mrs. Watanabe, Master Watanabe, Mr. B. W. Nuttall, Mrs. E. D. Whittle, Mr. W. H. Butler, Mr. L. Bearwald, Mr. H. J. R. Beckett, Dr. Paul G. Capps, Messrs. P. R. F. Carter, S. S. C. Chilcote, E. B. Davis, W. Dawson, A. L. Ehrman, W. B. Freeman, C. J. Griffin, P. C. Heinsins, M. T. Jones, A. J. Klippert, R. Lippincott, C. H. Loeber, S. D. M. Leslie, Major W. H. Loving, Mrs. B. McClain and infant, Mr. K. MacGibbon, Mr. P. G. McDonnell, Mrs. P. G. McDonnell, Mr. F. T. Neeley, Miss A. J. Powers, Mrs. Pitcher, Miss Pitcher, Mr. L. Richmond, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. B. R. Shover, Miss D. M. Shover, Miss K. B. Shover, Mr. C. R. Sprung, Mrs. C. R. Sprung, Mr. G. O. Sanborn, Mrs. G. O. Sanborn, Mr. W. C. Wiehr.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru:—Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Grant, jr., Mr. K. Kosuge, Mr. Chu See-ling, Mr. Z. Kakimoto, Mr. F. J. Alexander.

Per s.s. Ningshao from Hankow:—Mr. H. J. Schieshorst.

Per s.s. Shengking from Ningpo:—Mr. and Mrs. Moule, Messrs. Wright and Sheppard.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from Hankow:—Mrs. Lloyd.

Passengers Departed

Per s.s. Penza for Vladivostock:—Mr., Mrs. D. W. and Miss Bell, Mrs. Grengerg and child, Mrs. H. Lahmanovitch, Miss E. Savenkoff, and Mr. M. G. Luria. For Nagasaki:—Mrs. D. S. Dyer (return), and Mrs. Petroff (return).

Per s.s. Shengking for Ningpo:—Mrs. Reddick and three children.

Per s.s. Poyang for Hankow:—Rev. and Mrs. R. W. Carnston, and Mr. Campbell.

Per s.s. Loongwo for Hankow:—Messrs. G. R. Artindale and A. T. Campbell.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender Whangpoo conveying departing passengers and mails to the M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon will leave the Co.'s jetty at 11.30 a.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the P. and O. s.s. Nellore will leave the Customs jetty at 9 a.m.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albonga	769	Ger.	Carsens	Carlowitz	N G L B 1
Jan 26	Hongkong	Empress	4291	Br.	Williamson	[illegible]	B VI
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	[illegible]	Aus	Tricovich	Aus. Lloyd	B VI
Jan 27	Nanking	Arodlea		Br.			O W S B
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	4881	Aus.	Tarabochia	Aus Lloyd	C M S W
Jan 27	Swatow	Hoysang	1424	Br.	Holmwood	J.M. & Co.	S H W
Jan 27	Hongkong	Chenan	2200	Br.	Tuebben	[illegible]	S W
Jan 27	Japan	Chikuzo Maru	1446	Jap.	Shimotsu	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Jan 27	Japan	Nichibu Maru	116	Jap.	Masuda	[illegible]	M.B.K.W.
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	4667	Ger.	Voerbeck	H D & Co	B [illegible]
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	8[illegible]	Ger.	Hense	H. D. & Co.	[illegible]
Jan 27	Hankow	Fengyang Maru	2808	Jap.	Takano	[illegible]	N.Y.K.W.
Jan 20	Dalny	Jorge	777	Rus	Ural	K M A	W W
Jan 17	Portland	Hugh Hogan	855	Am.	Forrest	J. M & Co	[illegible]
Jan 21	Swatow	Haisufung	385	Chi	Hamblin	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 20	Hongkong	Heinchang	1120	Chi.	Ross	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 23	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2808	Br.	Stott	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan 24	Foochow	Haean	887	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.SN.Co	K N D W
Jan 27	Dalny	Ishin Maru	990	Jap.	Tanaka	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan 27	Japan	Juho Maru	999	Jap.	Ozawa	M.B.K.	M.B.K.W.
Jan 3	Hongkong	Kaho	985	Chi.	Hoeg	[illegible]	M.B.K.W.
Jan 18	Ningpo	Changpoo	802	Chi.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan 21	Hankow	Kiangkwan	450	Chi.	Conley	C.M.SN.Co	K L.Y.W
Jan 28	Chwangtao	Kwangping	243	Br.	Anderson	K M A	K.M.A.W.
Jan 2	Dalny	Kobe Maru	2877	Jap.	Yajima	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan 27	Chwangtao	Kaiping	2143	Br.	Macfarlane	K.M.A.	K.M.A.W
Jan 27	Tsingtau	Lienshing	1446	Br.	Carle	J M & Co	H W
Jan 27	Hankow	Loongwo	1758	Br	Christie	J. M. & Co.	S W
July 14	Hankow	Meidah	682	Ger.	Ratke	[illegible]	N G L B 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Lehmann	Meichers	N G L B 1
Jan 26	Hankow	Meifoo	606	Am.	Lyons	Oil Co	O C W
Jan 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	Peterson	G. N. T. Co.	[illegible]
Jan 28	Vladivostock	Penza	814	Rus.	Poliakoff	R V F	[illegible]
July 30	[illegible]ngsa	Pikiang	840	Ger.	Arteit	H A L	[illegible]
July 9	Kobe	Silesia	4-6	Aus	Martinolich	Aus. Lloyd	C M L W
Dec 16	Yangtze	Shuhun	496	Chi.	Chinese	S N Co	K N D W
Jan 26	Hwangtao	Sishan	847	Rus.	Strondy	K M A	K.M.A.W
Jan 17	Tientsin	Tungwah	746	Chi.	Ross	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 25	Tsingtau	Tenebo Maru	747	Jap.	Asahima	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan 25	Hwangtao	River	1492	Rus.	Caburin	K M A	C N C W
Jan 26	Hankow	Teiso Maru	2978	Jap.	Iwood	N. K. K.	[illegible]
Jan 27		Take Maru	760	Jap.	Okara	M. B. K.	M.B.K.W.
Jan 27	Japan	Tatsui Maru	1473	Jap.	Miura	[illegible]	[illegible]

Siccawei Weather Report

27.—The pressure is rising gently in China; but the gradient remains very moderate, as well as the unsteady breezes, all along the coast. Well marked depression in southern Philippines.

28.—Fine and mild weather, at Shanghai. Very light breezes. The pressure is still rising slowly.

Meteorological Readings

Friday, January 28, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm.....	769.30	770.27
,, ,, inches	30.29	30.33
Variation in m. for 24 h ..	-0.26	-0.26
Variation in m. for 12 h ..	+0.24	+0.27
Wind { Direction	N	N
Wind { Kilom per hour ...	1	2
Wind { Miles	0.6	1.2
Temperature { Cen	4°7	7°5
Temperature { Fahr.....	40.5	45.5
Humidity: co	91	76
Nebulosity: 0-10.....	10	1
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches.....	—	—

C. P. R.

Homeward Sailings
Canada, U.S., Europe.
(Subject to Change)

Empress of Japan....	Feb.	4
Monteagle	,,	18
Empress of Russia	Mch.	25
Empress of Japan....	Apr.	7
Empress of Asia . ..	,,	22
Monteagle	,,	28
Empress of Russia ..	May	20
Empress of Japan....	June	9
Empress of Asia	,,	17
Monteagle	July	7
Empress of Russia ..	,,	15

For further information, apply to
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
Corner Peking & Yuen-ming-yuen Roads
Telephone 1668

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.

To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	28 Jan.
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	18 Feb.
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	17 Mar.
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	11 Apr.
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	6 May
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	3 June
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	28 June.

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	10 Feb.
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	6 Mar.
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	4 Apr.
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	23 May
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	20 June

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	27 Feb.
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	26 Mar.

From Shanghai to Manila and Hongkong

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	1 Feb.

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

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'Phone 1886 First Floor Union Building.

GERMANS GAIN FRENCH POSITION OF 600 METERS

Follows Mine Blasting Along Road From Vimy To Neuville

SURRENDER OF MONTENEGRO

Six Government Delegates Sign Agreement; Gen. Wukotitsch Gives In

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, January 27.—Western theater.—The enemy's artillery bombarded the German positions in the dunes of the seacoast. At the same time, the enemy's monitors shelled the Westende district. Both operations were without any effect.

After blasting on both sides of the road from Vimy to Neuville, the Germans stormed a French position about 500 to 600 meters long and captured an officer, 52 men, a machine-gun and 3 mine-throwers. After unsuccessful counter-attacks of the enemy, lively fighting with hand-grenades occurred there and in other trenches taken by the Germans during the last days.

The city of Lens is being heavily bombarded by the enemy.

Eastern theater.—Only successful operations of small German and Austro-Hungarian detachments of the army of General von Linsingen are reported.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, January 26.—Balkan theater.—Six delegates of the Montenegrin Government yesterday signed the agreement regarding the laying down of arms of the Montenegrin army. The surrender is proceeding without any difficulties and is extending to the districts of Kolasin and Andriyvica.

Italian theater.—The Austro-Hungarian troops, in the fights near Oslavia, occupied a part of the enemy's positions, 1,197 men, including 45 officers and 2 machine-guns being captured. The Italian attacks on Podgora, Mount San Michele and our positions south of Monfalcone have been repulsed.

Austro-Hungarian airmen threw bombs on the enemy's sheds at Borga and Ala.

Official Turkish telegram.—Turkish headquarters, January 26.—Irak-Arabian theater.—The British ceased their attacks after the terrible losses which they sustained at Felahie. With intervals, there have been artillery duels at Kut-el-Amara.

On January 19, Turkish troops surprised an enemy camp west of Korna and killed numerous enemies, as well as a great quantity of cattle.

Caucasian theater.—On the right wing, minor fights are occurring near the river Murad.

Montenegrin Negotiations

Berlin, January 27.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports:—The Montenegrins intended to celebrate Greek Christmas as if nothing at all was going on, but, at daybreak of January 7, the Austro-Hungarians began their advance, which first met with resistance on Mount Lovtchen. Among others, there were 500 Italians, who, however, fled first of all.

On January 10th, the Montenegrin Major Lyumovic and First Lieutenant Popovic arrived at Nyegus, with a white flag and a letter signed by the Prime Minister, Lagar Mynstovic, in which they requested a day's armistice and further negotiations about friendly and neighborly relations. This request was declined, the Austro-Hungarians demanding at the same time unconditional surrender.

On January 11th, the Montenegrin Government left Cettinje and established itself at Podgoritza. On January 13th, a Bohemian detachment, under the command of a young first lieutenant, entered Cettinje, where he was received ceremoniously by the centenarian Iliya Plamenac, the hero of old battles against the Turks. This officer ordered the inhabitants of Cettinje to surrender their arms.

On the same day, two Montenegrin officers arrived in Cettinje with a white flag of truce, bearing a letter signed personally by King Nicholas. Both were taken to the Grand Hotel and guarded there by Bosnian sentries. In the meantime, an Austro-Hungarian brigade entered Cettinje.

Their commander received a deputation of the citizens in the Grand Hotel and they formally surrendered the city. The city authorities surrendered the archives and the government buildings. On January 14th, a state of siege was declared in Cettinje. In his letter, King Nicholas asked the Emperor Francis Joseph for lenient conditions for his unhappy country.

Austrians Occupy Districts

On January 16, the Austro-Hungarians occupied the district between Cettinje and Rijeka. On the same day, three delegates of the Montenegrin Government arrived in Cettinje, with a written declaration, signed by all Ministers and accepting the unconditional surrender of the army. Thereupon, hostilities ceased on January 17.

After the departure of the Montenegrin troops, riots took place in different places. These riots were only quelled after the arrival of the Austro-Hungarian troops. In Antivari, the mob stormed and plundered the Italian Consulate.

The worst scenes were enacted in Podgoritza, where the Albanians fought the Montenegrins in the streets. The King was last seen in Podgoritza, where he arrived on a white horse. The populace remained silent. One man stepped forward and said: "Your Majesty, we have no more bread." The King then rode away, nearly unnoticed. All over Montenegro, a strong sentiment is noticeable, namely the feeling of absolute hate against Italy.

Vienna reports that the Montenegrin General Wukotitsch, who, according to the reports of the Entente, is conducting the further resistance of the Montenegrins against the Austro-Hungarian troops, has now surrendered, together with other Generals in Danilograd.

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt reports that one of the bombs thrown by German aviators on Dover fell on a depot of mines, which exploded and created immense damage in the vicinity. The explosion only took place after fifteen minutes, so that the occupants of the German aeroplane first believed that the bomb had had no result. 34 persons, including 1 officer and 24 soldiers, were killed.

A number of railway trucks, laden with provisions, as well as several country houses, were destroyed. A transport of troops anchored in the harbor was also hit and sunk immediately. 20 heavily wounded have been transferred to a London hospital. The British aeroplanes were not ready in time for the defense.

150 Bombs on Nancy

The two German aerial squadrons which bombarded Nancy with bombs, according to a report from the German headquarters, threw over 150 bombs on the city and fortress. The German flying corps on this occasion had to lament the loss of Lieutenant Boelke, who has been mentioned several times in despatches of the German Headquarters. Lieutenant Boelke fell near Ensigheim, in the district of Gebweiler and was killed immediately.

Colonel House, the confidential emissary of President Wilson, arrived in Berlin this morning. Being still too tired, in consequence of his voyage, he has so far declined all invitations, even the one of the American Chamber of Commerce for lunch.

The Koelnische Volkszeitung publishes a report from Cairo, dated December 30, stating that the British in Aden are in a precarious position. They number 25,000 and are defending themselves desperately against the Turks and Arabs. A wounded British Major stated that, at the outbreak of war, the British occupied about 250,000 square kilometers in South Arabia and Yemen, a territory which they now have completely lost again. All Arabian Sheiks have gone over to the Turks and now use against the British the weapons formerly supplied to them by the British themselves. The British losses so far are 1,500 dead and 2,000 wounded.

The Dutch paper Weeksblad van Utrecht states that the undecided cases of the British prize courts are so numerous that the courts would still have work for two years, even if peace was concluded today.

Criticises Blockade

In the Berliner Tageblatt, Captain Commander Persius comments upon the question of the British blockade and states that British public opinion is quite divided as to the probable efficiency and advisability of the new measures. He cites the Daily Mail of January 11, which thinks that the announcement of the blockade through the Minister of Commerce, Mr. Runciman, would have a fate similar to the announcement of a coming victory at the Dardanelles through the former First Sea Lord Mr. Churchill, on June 5, or the assertion of Mr. Asquith, on April 20, that there was no dearth of ammunition.

Captain Persius declares that the expenses of a strict blockade are tremendous, besides, all neutral powers are in a position to have their merchant vessels accompanied by torpedo-boats, or other men-of-war, so that these, according to international law, would be exempt from being searched.

The Neue Zuricher Zeitung writes that the new Belgian Ambassador, M. Beyens, before the war, was a close friend of a German diplomat who was *persona grata* with the German Emperor. The paper further cites a speech of the Belgian Member of Parliament for Brussels, M. Camille Huysman, which he made in Arnheim, a Dutch city and in which he stated that it would be useless to continue the war, since it had already become quite evident that it would be impossible to conquer Germany. Finally, the paper also states that the Belgian soldiers express themselves freely in their letters as being tired of the war.

The Silent Watch of the French

Scene at the head of a French trench in the Argonnes, showing two silent watchers at their periscope observing German lines only a few hundred yards distant. Sitting in mud and water for long hours at a stretch, these men patiently watch for the slightest move in the opposing trenches in order to warn their comrades of any attempt at a surprise attack.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on January 25, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	12-18
Mutton	„	12-18
Pork	„	20-25
Veal	„	20-25
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	16-20
Pomfret	„	20-25
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	20-25
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	14-16
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-2.50
Duck	„	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	80-1.00
Hare	„	30-35
Partridge	„	40-50
Pheasant	„	50-60
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	10-12
Quail	„	18-20
Snipe	„	16-18
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	30-40
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Pigeon	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	4-5
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	16-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	15-20
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-10
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pears	per lb.	8-14
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	14-15
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	4-8
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	10-15
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	„	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.00-2.40
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.65
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.4
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies ..	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$3.00
Bran	„	$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.25
Stove Coal	„	Tls.16.00
Coke ..	„	Tls.12.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

NOTICE

The Firm of

WALTER DUNN & Co.

have moved to new premises

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Telephone 805

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory,

No. 4 Canton Road

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

MASONIC CLUB

THE

"AT HOME"

will be held at the MASONIC HALL, TONIGHT Saturday, at 8.45 p.m.

8541

SHANGHAI KLEBANG RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION)

NOTICE is hereby given that the share register and transfer books of this company are closed.

C. J. L. STEWART, Liquidator.

8547

NOTICE

THE undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself in practice as Consulting Engineer and is prepared to undertake all classes of Civil Engineering work, including the preparation of plans, specifications and estimates for harbour-works, bundings, wharves, godowns and factories, also bridges, steel-constructional work and concrete structures of all descriptions.

F. J. BLOM, C.E.
Mem. Royal Dutch Engin. Soc.
3G. Peking Road, Tel. 4711.

8514

British Government 5 Per Cent. Exchequer Bonds.

H. B. M's. Treasury have given notice of an unlimited issue of Exchequer Bonds bearing interest at 5% per annum, to be issued at par and redeemable in five years, free of all taxes to foreign residents.

Bonds are in denominations of £5, £20, £50 and £100.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation are prepared to telegraph applications for the Bonds free of charge. Further particulars can be obtained at the Bank.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

A. STEPHEN, Manager.

Shanghai, 17th January, 1916.

8492

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants	2
Clerks	42
Typists	2
Overseers	18
Stenographers	3
Watchmen	3
Printer	1

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD, Secretary

6872

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	6.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	9.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	-
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays					
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1.25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Techow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.10
7		221				8
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.00	10.02
17.46	9.03		arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
9		421				10
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18		arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28	523	dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	601	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	62	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
			dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	TIMES 2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Express p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	TIMES 1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Express p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	10.58	3.26	4.18
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10 09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Shang Hun .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
Kon Shang Hun .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.46	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.10				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hun .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Kon Shang Hun .. dep.	9 37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 2 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansiang..	8.03		9.31	10.56	1.28	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.33	11.52		4.54	7.00	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.06
SOOCHOW .. dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.16
WUSIH .. arr.		10.40	12.56		3.27	7.03		2.08
WUSIH .. dep.		10.50	1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.		11.40	2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
CHANGCHOW dep.		11.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	6.00	3.19		5.10			
TANYANG .. dep.	12.48	8.03	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
CHINKIANG dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 2 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			..	..			..
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		5.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. arr.	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.49	0.46
CHINKIANG.. dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.46			11.24	3.20		6.50	
TANYANG .. dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.48	4.09		8.09	2.02
CHANGCHOW dep.	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			2.16
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
WUSIH .. dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW . arr.	12.47		9.32	3.42	5.54			5.14
SOOCHOW . dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nansiang	2.33	9.29	11.50	5.59		4.09		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	2.56	9.55	12.10	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Shanghai to Woosung—Down (Branch Line) Woosung to Shanghai—Up

MILES.	STATIONS.	A a.m.	B a.m.	C a.m.	D p.m.	E p.m.	F p.m.	G p.m.	H p.m.
	SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.20	7.45	10.05	12.15	2.00	3.30	5.25	7.45
3.46	Kiangwan	6.29	7.54	10.14	12.24	2.09	3.39	5.34	7.54
10.19	WOOSUNG FORTS ....arr.	6.50	8.15	10.35	12.45	2.30	4.00	5.55	8.15

MILES.	STATIONS.	J a.m.	K a.m.	L a.m.	M p.m.	N p.m.	O p.m.	P p.m.	Q p.m.
	WOOSUNG FORTS ....dep.	6.55	8.20	10 45	1.15	2.40	4.10	6.00	8.25
6.73	Kiangwan	7.17	8.42	11.07	1.37	3.02	4.32	6.22	8.47
10.19	SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	7.25	8.50	11.15	1.45	3.10	4.40	6.30	8.55

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Will sell within their salesroom 134-135A, Szechuen Road,

ON

To-day, the 29th inst.

at 10 a.m.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects

Bed Room, Dining Room and Drawing Room suite complete, chairs, tables, carpets, sideboards, desks, sewing machine, stoves, book-cases, letter-files, etc., etc.

ALSO

A small line of E.P. Ware

AND

Sundries as usual.

Now on View

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

L. Moore & Co., Ltd.

(Established 1874)

Have been favoured with instructions from

THE LANDLORDS CONCERNED

To sell by public auction

ON

Tuesday and Wednesday, February 8th and 9th,

at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.,

The whole of

The Stock-in-Trade of THE BROADWAY DRAPERY

AND

OUTFITTING STORES

No. 1B, Broadway

which will be sold absolutely without reserve.

Winter and Spring Underclothing, Gent's Outfitting Goods, Ladies' Silk Hose, New Clothing, Ribbons, Piece Goods, Satin, Silk, Collars, Gloves, Leather Goods, Athletic Underwear, and a very large quantity of Sundry Outfitting Goods, in all

About 1,000 Lots

On View on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, 5th, 6th and 7th February.

8616

MADAME CECILE

Ladies' Dress Maker

Latest Models

Style and Fit Guaranteed.

A trial order solicited

42, East Broadway

8544

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

"The machine you will eventually buy."

DODWELL & CO. LTD.,

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER DEPT.

B-202, Kiangse Road

Repairs Tel. 3805 Supplies

8589

JUST ARRIVED!

AUSTRALIAN FRESH CREAMERY BUTTER

The "Falcon" Brand,

95 cts. per lb.

SAM JOE & Co.

1114, Broadway

'Phone 1095

8602

MOTOR? WEST 1090. ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

OMAR KHAYYAM

XVIII.

I sometimes think that never blows so red
The Rose as where some buried Caesar Bled;
That every Hyacinth the Garden wears
Dropt in its Lap from some once lovely Head.

O'BILL KHAYSMITH

I sometimes think that never grows so red
The Nose as on some sun-burned Sailor's Head;
And every single one, the Barboy swears,
Drinks "Elephant Head" before he goes to Bed.

"ELEPHANT HEAD" IS A NICE LIGHT PALATABLE BEER

ASK O'BILL

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Wine Merchants

KIANGWAN RACES

4th, 5th and 7th February, 1916.

Off Day (12th February).

1st Saddling Bell at 1.15 p.m. Daily.

ENTRANCE TICKETS: $1 per day.

RACE BOOKS: 40 cents per copy obtainable at the Club House, 126, Bubbling Well Road; Lee Hing Printing Co., 3, Szechuen Road, and at the Gate.

SPECIAL TRAINS: 12.50 p.m., 1.25 p.m., 2.20 p.m.

Complimentary Tickets issued for the year 1915 are now null and void.

By order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.

International Recreation Club.

The Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors held on Monday, 17th January, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 5 per cent equal to 5 Tael cents per share on the Capital of the Company, on Wednesday, 16th February, 1916, to Shareholders on record on that date. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 1st February, 1916, to 16th February, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
General Managers.

Dated, 17th January, 1916,
13, Nanking Road, Shanghai.

8490

The Semambu Rubber Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors held on Monday, 17th January, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 5 per cent equal to 5 Tael Cents per share on the Capital of the Company, on Wednesday, 16th February, 1916, to Shareholders on record on that date. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 1st February, 1916, to 16th February, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
General Managers.

Dated, 17th January, 1916,
13, Nanking Road, Shanghai.

8491

NURSE TRAINING

An opening for a Chinese or Eurasian young lady to take a hospital course of Nurse training. High school education or its equivalent pre-requisite. Apply to 19, Whangpoo Road, between 2 and 3 p.m.

8602

Willard
STORAGE BATTERY
No Trick At All
Keeping a storage battery up to par is just a matter of knowing how. Better come in and let us give you some free pointers.
H. S. HONIGSBERG & Co.
TEL. 2686
Free inspection of any battery at any time

CHINESE POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATION No. 275

THE attention of the public is drawn to the important changes which are specified in new notification No. 60—replacing No. 59—taking effect from 1st February, 1916, referring especially to the fees for Express articles and the rates for the acceptance and transmission of parcels.

Copies of the new notification are being distributed to all the Shanghai firms and householders. Other residents will be supplied with copies on application at the Head Office, Peking Road.

C. ROUSSE,
Postal Commissioner.

Chinese Post Office,
Shanghai, 28th January, 1916.

8614

LOSS OF NATIVE BANK ORDER

Notice is hereby given that Bank Order No. 19,075 for Tls. 620 on Mow Fung Bank (茂豐莊) has been lost and same has been declared null and void by the said bank.

Tung Fung Siang (同豐祥)
Tung Ka Doo

OFFICES

To Let 2 Rooms

in the

International Building

2A, Kiukiang Road

Elevator Service.

Apply to

Frederick Ezra & Co.

2A, Kiukiang Road,

'PHONE 2273

Re J. HUNTLEY SILBURN

All persons having claims against the above are requested to render statements of same in duplicate to the undersigned not later than Saturday, 5th February, 1916.

Lowe, Bingham & Matthews.
3d, Peking Road.

8599

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

NEW HOTEL, HANGCHOW

新新旅館 西湖 杭州

The New Hotel, West Lake, Hangchow, is the only establishment of its kind which is open all the year round.

The management does its best to make this hotel as comfortable in winter as at any other time of the year. Convalescents who need a change of air will find in our hotel very cosy, nicely-furnished and warm rooms. We use the best stoves.

Shooting parties will find in our establishment all conveniences on their way up country. We are in a position to supply them with fresh stores and provisions and render them efficient services.

Nice table—excellent wine.

TUNG SIH-KUNG,
Manager.

Telephone No. 591.

7923

TRIGONOMETRY HANDBOOK

FOR SALE, Wentworth's Key of Plane Trigonometry, translated into Chinese by T. Y. Tseng. Copies can be obtained at the China Press Office, 41, Canton Road.

8562

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE.

THE annual general meeting will be held at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m., on MONDAY, 31st JANUARY, 1916.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE.

MEMBERS willing to serve either as Stewards or on the Balloting Committee for the ensuing year are requested to send in their names to the undersigned before 5 p.m., on Saturday, 29th January, 1916.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

8543

QUEENSLAND INSURANCE Company, Limited.

(Fire Department).

WE have been appointed second agents and are prepared to accept risks at current rates.

BRANDT & RODGERS,
Architects, Land & Estate Agents,
131, Szechuen Road.
Tel. No. 1119.

8572

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY

On and after Monday, Jan. 31st, Our address will be:

UNION BUILDING
(Fourth Floor)
4, THE BUND.

Telephone Nos. 2715. 2718.

8606-J-30

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this branch, will be closed from the 7th to the 19th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,
A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 24th January, 1916.

8571

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

CHINESE NEW YEAR DAY

THE Train Service on Thursday, February 3rd, 1916, Chinese New Year Day, will be suspended with the exception of the undermentioned trains:—

"Up" Through Express leaving Shanghai North at 1.05 p.m.

"Down" Through Express leaving Nanking at 1.20 p.m.

(Both these trains will stop at Kunshan for 1 minute.)

"Up" and "Down" Night Express trains leaving Shanghai North and Nanking respectively at 11.00 p.m.

1st and 2nd class Return Tickets at a fare and a half for the double journey will be issued from Shanghai North to Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang and Nanking and vice versa from Tuesday, February 1st, available for return until Monday, February 7th, inclusive.

By Order,
J. D. READ,
Traffic Manager.

8568

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway

CHINESE NEW YEAR DAY

THE Train Service will be suspended on Thursday, February 3rd, 1916, being Chinese New Year Day, with the exception of the undermentioned trains:—

Main Line.

(Shanghai South to Hangchow)

No. 10 down Express leaving Shanghai South at 3.30 p.m.

No. 9 up Express leaving Zah Kou at 3.10 p.m.

Kiangshoo Branch Line.

No. 23 up mixed train leaving Hangchow at 7.15 p.m.

No. 22 down mixed train leaving Kon Zen Chiao at 3.05 p.m.

Ningpo-Pakwan Section.

No. 3 up train leaving Ningpo at 1.55 p.m.

No. 4 down train leaving Tsao Ngo River at 12.15 p.m.

Return Tickets at Reduced Fares:

1st, 2nd and 3rd class Week-end Tickets at a fare and a half for the return journey between Shanghai South, Sungkiang, Kashai, Kashing, Yeh Zah, Chang An, Kon Zen Chiao and Hangchow, will be available from Tuesday, the 1st February, until Monday, the 7th February, 1916, both dates inclusive.

Spend the Holidays at Hangchow.

Excellent Shooting.

Magnificent Hill and Lake Scenery.

Ancient Temples and Monasteries.

Good Hotel accommodation at Reasonable Rates.

By Order,
J. D. READ,
Traffic Manager.

8569

Newly Opened Russian Provision Store

Fresh Russian Provisions and all kinds of Russian Liquors and Vodka at Moderate Prices

G. GOTKIN

918, Broadway

7948

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED. Young lady to serve in the store and answer correspondence, shorthand not required. Must be able to type, and answer letters without dictation. Apply with references if you have them. Burr Photo Co., No. 2, Broadway.

WANTED for outport, a nursery governess, speaking English and French, to take care of 3 little boys. Good reference required. Apply to Box 206, THE CHINA PRESS.

8607-J-30

AN OPPORTUNITY offers for a bright youth (British preferred), who has just left school, to learn an interesting and lucrative profession. No premium. Remuneration small at the commencement, but prospects excellent. Apply to Box 192, THE CHINA PRESS.

8563

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, near Rifle Range, half-house, comprising flat of two large rooms, with bathroom and kitchen and one large attic bedroom. Rent Tls. 30, including water. Electric wiring installed. Renovations to suit tenant. Apply to Box 209, THE CHINA PRESS.

8612-F-1

TO LET, at once, well-furnished house, six rooms, with two bathrooms and all modern conveniences, Hongkew district. Apply to Box 139, THE CHINA PRESS.

8465 e.o.d.

TO LET, from January 15th, half house (flat) consisting of two delightfully large rooms, reception hall, verandah, bathroom, kitchen, servants' quarters and garage, situated on Bubbling Well Road, near Country Club. Apply to Box 194, THE CHINA PRESS.

8570

TO LET, situated at Poosan Road (Chapei), next to the Institution of Holy Family, foreign houses, containing 4 rooms or 6 rooms, at rents of $20 and $30 per month respectively. Apply to Hong Hsing Land Co., No. 1, Quai du Yang King Pang, French Concession.

8554-J-29

BROADWAY TERRACE. Cosy 4-roomed houses in Broadway, every convenience and close to trams. Apply to 10, Yangtszepoo Road.

T.F.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, small attractive house, unfurnished. Western district. Moderate rental. Room No. 108, Palace Hotel.

8604-J-29

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

8278 J. 31

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commerical and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P. D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

1383

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

ROOMS BY DAY OR MONTH.

Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.

Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board, from $55. Table Boarders $45 per month. Centrally situated. Proprietress personally supervises the Kitchen.

8251 **Telephone 3482**

TO LET, one extra large, furnished room, with separate bathroom. $22 per month, including light. Apply to Box 203, THE CHINA PRESS.

8600-J-30

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let, at 61, Carter Road, superior furnished bed-sitting-room, facing south, large verandah and bathroom attached. Also smaller room. Garden, tennis, telephone. Tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

8553

ZU vermieten bei famelie im Central der Stadt ein freundliches zimmer mit voller pension. Apply to Box 188, THE CHINA PRESS.

8558-J-29

TO LET, a large room, suitable for married couple, or two bachelors. Also a small room, with bathroom attached. Terms reasonable. Apply to 45, Bubbling Well Road.

8503-J-30

7, CARTER ROAD, facing south, a large bed-sitting room, with bathroom and verandah attached. Board optional. 'Phone and every convenience. Terms very moderate.

8468-J-31

NOS. 8, 9 and 11, Quinsan Gardens. To let, one large bed-sitting room and verandah, facing south, with board.

8432

51 Boone Road, rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished. Without board.

8265-J-31

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, a competent Britisher to teach a young Chinese gentleman advanced English conversation and letter writing; two hours per day. State terms and time to Box 208, THE CHINA PRESS.

8611-F-1

ENGLISH LESSONS by certificated professional English lady teacher. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 151, THE CHINA PRESS.

8487

TRANSLATIONS

ALL descriptions of translation work, Chinese into English and *vice versa*, undertaken. Accuracy and despatch. Address, Translator, care of THE CHINA PRESS.

8392

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, Projecting lantern with electric arclight, suitable for school or lectures, in perfect condition. Also great number of select lantern-slides of China and Japan, partly hand-coloured. Apply to Box 195, THE CHINA PRESS.

8574-J-30

FOR SALE, newly-overhauled Victoria, in excellent condition, price moderate. Apply Box 205, THE CHINA PRESS.

8603-J-29

GENTLEMAN'S full-dress suit, dinner jacket, silk lined, fob, chest about 35 inches, new, bargain $50. Seen any time. Chop, tailor, 132 North Soochow Road.

WANTED, 32 or 38-calibre revolver or automatic pistol. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

8601-J-29